The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week,) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII.--NO. 50. WEEKLY EDITION. OCTOBER 21, 1871.

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THE PULPIT

AND

THE CHICAGO CALAMITY.

Sunday, October 15, 1871.

TEACHINGS OF THE CALAMITY.

Universalist Church, Corner of Third Avenue and Grant Street, Rev. Wm. N. Van De Mark.

"We have heard a voice of fear, of trembling, and not of peace." Jer. xxx: 5.

There is a subdued and solemn murmur in our land; the sky is festooned with sorrow, and even nature is weeping her tears in the rain drops now falling; weeping for the desolation of Chicago.

We little dreamed last Sunday of the sorrow so near our souls; of the calamity which has since befallen our nation. In our discourse last Sunday morning we spoke of the material want of man so beautifully and directly set forth in the Lord's prayer,—"Give us this day our daily bread,"—we did not think we would be called upon so soon to give our aid and comfort to the stricken inhabitants of our beloved western city.

The eyes of the nation and the whole world are centred upon a city in ashes, which only a few weeks ago we could point with pride to the world as a monument of American industry and skill.

To understand and thoroughly appreciate the suffering existing there, we must be partakers of that suffering in part at least ourselves. That we are partakers, not only here but elsewhere, is apparent from the depression in the money market in New York city, and in Europe, as we are apprised by cable dispatches that our bonds and securities are greatly depressed. When a blow such as this is dealt to a single city and the whole mercantile and monetary world is disturbed, we can form a faint conception of the magnitude of the calamity which has befallen the City of the Lakes.

When the telegraph announced the sad intelligence of this hourly increasing horror, it touched the nation's sympathy as one great heart, and the individual hearts of her citizens as well.

We, Americans, are unlike the inhabitants of the Old World; we scatter hither and thither, our blood and kin are distributed throughout the length and breadth of the land, and hence it is that the calamity of one part not only becomes a calamity to all parts in the commercial sense, but in the individual sense as well. We mourn for the sorrows of distressed relatives and friends in Chicago, and thus our hearts are linked together from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. We are to-day mourners, each and every one of us. We have lost friends in these piles of ruins, or are called to help living brethren in immediate need.

Closely following, or in fact lapping over this one disaster, comes the awful news from the States of Michigan and Wisconsin that the same fire fiend is devastating the country for miles and laying waste whole villages and hamlets with fearful destruction of human life.

It almost *seems* that the covenant God made with Noah upon leaving the Ark was now to be verified in the destruction of the world by fire. I say it *seems*, but I cannot believe that time has yet come, or that it is even the remote purpose of the Almighty even so to do.

It would be difficult for me to even attempt to give you an idea of the ruin and wretchedness that has and still exists in Chicago. Our reporters have already given the most graphic and heartrending detailed accounts. The picture is too appalling for a second view.

The elections just passed were hardly known to have come and gone, so much more important seemed our action to relieve our suffering friends.

We assemble here to-day to repeat our sympathies, to learn our duty as Christians, and to draw from this sad tale of woe a lesson for all time to come.

There will doubtless fall from nearly every pulpit in our city to-day, the assertion, unfounded and harsh, that this calamity was a judgment of God upon this city because of her sin and wickedness. I pray God to forgive this rash judgment on the part of the Christian ministry. I cannot see why God should visit one city and reek His vengeance upon her inhabitants more than another, particularly in these modern days when we all seem equally guilty before the Most High of misdemeanor and unhallowed acts. I will accept this as a God's judgment, provided, however, that they who favor this opinion will be careful to carry it to its utmost extent; that every ill, that all sickness, plague and pestilence that overtakes man in his daily walk is a similar judgment of the Almighty. If this be true, then we are not free agents, and our responsibility is shifted at once to the Creator, and we all but mere tools and creatures of momentary providences; and more than all, we, as the citizens of Pittsburgh, had better prepare to flee to the mountains at once, before the destroying angel passes this way.

In my mind we must look upon this calamity not as a visitation of God's displeasure, but as a serious result consequent upon many causes, such as drought, carelessness, or perhaps inadequacy of the fire department, and the fact of so large a collection of frame houses and over all a severe wind which flamed every coal into a brand to ignite whatever obstructed its pathway.

The results of this calamity are manifold; among the most important of which is the sudden benevolence of our American people, the almost instantaneous response to the cry of distress. It is a pleasure beyond all previous hopes to receive to-day the magnanimous spirit which has prompted us as Americans to do a hearty and Christian duty. While moneys and supplies have been pouring into the lap of our distressed sister city, no doubt, the world's people, those outside the pale of the Christian Church have looked in wonder at the apparent tardiness of the Christian world to express her sympathies directly through her proper channels. The world forgets that the numbers which make up the Church, are financially directly connected with the world and that as a consequence thousands upon thousands of the recent donations properly should be accredited to the church. To-day she offers to do her work, and small as it may prove in individual instances, yet, as a combined whole it will doubtless display a worthy sum. All [illegible] for the second time, and many no doubt for the third and fourth time. We are waiting to hear from our Young Men's Christian Association. We feel confident that it will respond in due time, but from the previous reasons stated, we have no right to expect more than the circumstances will warrant.

We have learned a grand lesson, which we should at once take advantage of as Christians. It is this: Beneath the scum of sin and wickedness there lies a sympathetic cord which will respond to the distresses of humanity when touched by the proper occasion. The saloon-keeper, the gambler, all have manifested an outburst of Christian sympathy which may well puzzle the popular churches and properly set them to thinking. Already we hear of concerts, fairs, lectures, theatrical performances, turning their net proceeds over to the various relief funds for proper distribution. Here we all are brought together, united at last, Jew, Gentile and sinner, in one bond of sympathy, in one glorious outburst of benevolence. The world has never looked upon the like before.

Two grand lessons come up to humanity through the smouldering embers of Chicago. One, that we have no more right to say and believe that this ruin is a judgment from the Almighty than to say or believe the same in the cases of Michigan and Wisconsin, or in individual instances. Particularly must this be admitted perforce by those who hold to the doctrine of endless misery, and deny that men are punished in this world for their sins. The other, that there is a heart basis upon which we can all be united, before which all sectarian walls crumble and we become in an instant a glorious unit of Christian power. Why can't we take advantage of this latter lesson and govern our future movements with the world accordingly? Must this glorious picture of unity on the part of all sects and no sects die out with the decreasing heat of Chicago's embers. God grant that it may be to us all but the foreshadowing of better days to come in all our relations in life.

I trust that you have all come with well-filled purses and liberal hands to untie the strings. To-day we live and prosper, with nothing to mar our happiness, but to-morrow perhaps we, too, may be equally destitute.

Our City Councils have been the subjects of much comment for their tardiness of definite action for making suitable appropriations for Chicago's relief. Councils in other cities met promptly, waived all red tape ceremony, and made their appropriations on the instant. But our Councils absolutely did *nothing* until yesterday afternoon. Better late than never; better at the "eleventh hour" than not at all. One hundred thousand dollars has been voted—five gentlemen pledging twenty thousand dollars each until this action can be made legal through the channels of our Legislature. This money is now subject to the draft of Chicago.

I may be too delicate in my sense of propriety, but I cannot help but express deep regret that our "city fathers" are preparing to leave next Tuesday for Baltimore, there to be banqueted and toasted, there to enjoy a festival season. It looks too much like eating the baked meats of the national funeral. I am aware that resolutions brim full of sympathy were passed, including a request that the Mayor of Baltimore should be asked by telegraph if their jubilee season might be postponed at this mournful hour. Of course the answer came, that such a postponement could not be made as the preparations were too far advanced. This whole procedure savors of either a terrible lack of brains or else a direct intention to postpone this question until they *knew* a negative answer must necessarily be given. Why did they not think of all this last Monday when they failed to make the appropriation? One good deed at that moment would have covered up a multitude of sins.

May no calamity turn their joy to woe! May the trains run smoothly and the sun shine propitiously

Once more I appeal to your sympathies, my friends; let it flow freely in a substantial shape. "Cast your bread upon the waters," assured that "it will return to you after many days."

Remember, "the Lord loveth the cheerful giver."

Let us one and all endeavor, to the full extent of our capacity, to hush "the voice of trembling", to appease the fear, and to bring about the former peace and joy of the now desolate city.

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

Abstract of the Sermon Delivered by Rev. Thomas N. Boyle, in South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny City.

"Although affliction cometh not forth of the dust; neither doth trouble spring out of the ground; yet man is born unto trouble as the sparks fly upward."—Job v., 6 and 7.

The relations—the agencies and the influences of life are replete with beauty, fruit and utility; but after all that may be said in their favor, they cannot overshadow the fact that the world is full of trouble. Trouble that greets us at every step we take in life. It lifts its hideous form up before the eyes of the infants—shoots its darts out along the pathway of childhood—breathes forth its impure atmosphere upon the young men and maidens, and throws a heavy cloud over the aged and the infirm.

Afflictions are the common lot of man because "he is born unto trouble. All that is necessary is for us to call a halt in our march through life to realize the fearful suffering that presses us on every side. We may move on in our various spheres without a recognition of the trouble that is successively claiming its victims; but when it by some one of its agencies enters our homes, or when a great public calamity has befallen a community or a nation, we are startled and at once grasp the thought that such is the uncertainty of all earthly things that we may be overtaken and overwhelmed at any moment. When the awful tidings of the ravages of the fire fiend at Chicago were arresting the attention of the nation during the past week, how many were impressed with the frailties of humanity and the vanity of all our enjoyments. This busy people were held spell bound by the news until God could impress them with the fact that there are various agencies of destruction and desolation abroad in the land.

3. While none are exempt from affliction, and while in some way it visits every home, yet it is only at intervals that it comes rushing down like the mighty torrent upon a community or a city. The pestilence, war, the flood and the fire fiend are not always with us, but they have been here and may come again The city of Chicago for the past forty years enjoyed a growth and prosperity in all material wealth that astonished the world. It is true that contagious disease has prevailed within her borders, her business interests have fluctuated, and extensive conflagrations have taken place, but never in all her history until within the past ten days was one-half her population driven to the borders of despair. (The reverend gentleman here gave a discription of the fire, the loss of life, property, etc.) The relation that this city sustained to almost every State in the Union makes this calamity a national affliction.

But the intense excitement of the past few days having somewhat subsided, all thoughtful minds will begin to ask was this fire a mere accident, or was there not an unseen power in it that will eventually turn into a blessing that which seems now to be so hurtful and so injurious? Where we meet with calamities we are too apt to regard them as chance work or accidents. If this be true, that these things overtake us in a game of chance, then the sooner they are forgotten the better. We claim that the hand of God is in them all, because "affliction cometh not out of the dust; neither doth trouble spring out of the ground." Let the man who ignores God and this Providence point out anything that is wise or good in these calamities. To him everything must be dark, miserable and confused. But to those of us who see the hand of God in all that befalls us there comes to us the assurance that in some way mercy will assert its sway and infinite wisdom will work what is best for us.

It would be presumption on our part to assert positively the purposes of God in this calamity. We should be careful, however strong the conviction that God is in it, as to our expressions of what he intends by it. We have heard it claimed that it was designed for chastisement. When we consider the base iniquity of many of the inhabitants of the city and the fearful extent to which God and His laws were ignored we are led to the conclusion that this was one of the ends aimed at. Chicago has been boasted of as the pride of the great Northwest; but with all her goodness and greatness, desecrated Sabbaths, broken marriage vows, murder, theft and municipal corruption have been a part of her history. The rod of chastisement has fallen heavily upon her and has touched her in a tender spot. God grant that it may correct, reform and divert her people from all iniquity. Again, this calamity being under the direction of the Divine Hand we view it as a part of one all wise scheme, and however much it may frustrate the plans of men, it will prove to be a blessing in disguise. Chicago will rise again, and her future glory will eclipse the glory of the past.

In conclusion, let us remember that the chastisements of the Lord are abroad in the land. Also, if we would avert them we must do so by recognizing our sense of obligation to God.

At the close of the sermon a very liberal collection was taken and announcement made that the ladies would meet on Tuesday to form a Relief Society.

THE WICKEDNESS OF CITIES.

Rev. Dr. Jacobus at Central Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

"The Lord's voice crieth to the city, and the man of wisdom shall see Thy name: Hear ye the rod and who hath appointed it."—Micah vi:9.

"Except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain."—Psalm cxxvii:1.

We live in a time of public calamity. Wars, famines, pestilences, earthquakes, floods and fires have desolated the world of late as never before in so brief a period. To-day we are confronted with a fearful catastrophe in which our sympathies are appealed to for another and sister city laid suddenly in ashes. The great grain emporium of the Northwest, without an equal in sudden growth and gigantic enterprise, in one night a heap of ruins! This great Babylon which American genius had built in one brief generation—the third or fourth city of the land in one hour come to nought. As there is a God, so we must believe that this is not of chance, nor of blind fatality, but of Divine Providence. The lessons may be read from a merely natural point of view, for the Scripture is the setting forth of soundest wisdom, and is in consonance with universal truth.

I take a first lesson of this calamity to be—the vanity of mere worldly wealth as an end, or as a dependence for men. I seem to see the votaries of Mammon stand by, stunned and paralyzed amidst the ashes of their altars and their gods. I hear them cry to their divinities to help them, and, like the maddened priests of Baal, crying all in vain! How impotent is money to buy deliverance from the sweeping tempest of flame! Where are helpers to be found, at any cost? No compromises—no barters or bargainings with the fire-fiend—none!

I ask is this blazing, burning stuff—are these palatial mansions, these imperial bazaars, these vast stores of costly goods, these evidences and representatives of worldly riches—is all this what men are striving for as the bright and blessed goal of human ambition? Are these the gods of our merchant princes, or of any of them? Can all these save in the hour of trial? In one night hundreds of millions of money are devoured by the flames—burnt to ashes—no vestige left. In one hour millionaires are penniless. You speak of fire-proof buildings! But what a mockery is all that stone and iron and granite and marble against such a deluge of fire? God will stain the pride of all glory—not in any arbitrary zeal to humble men for the sake of humbling them—not to promote his own glory as men seek self-glorification. No! But to glorify all that is right and true and good and glorious, in all the universe, and for the good of all. How men stand aghast and confess that no business foresight, no human sagacity could have provided against all this! We feel that this is God, Who maketh His Angels Spirits—His ministers, a flame of fire. When public buildings and public records are eaten up by the flames, when titles to property are gone—when even estate that is called real has no longer any reality—such as we ascribe to it in all our calculations, what can men do but turn to God to seek durable riches and righteousness.

You speak of insurance—all these mansions and warehouses and goods insured? But who insured the insurance? You speak of securities—but the firefiend taught, with hellish grimaces at all this human boast! Men who are without the religion of Christ, have no securities nor insurance. In thousands of cases men who had given their lives to the amassing of wealth, must confess that in one such hour of fiery fury, it has come to naught, and they are destitute. The accumulations of precious life times gone! Old men must start again as at the beginning—hopes utterly blasted—fortunes wrecked beyond any recovery—dead loss! Hard to see those who have made money their God, so suddenly and shockingly bereft. What wonder that in many cases it is death itself—e'en despair—or that reason totters on her throne, and the crazed creature must go from the gorgeous palace to the mad house.

But a second lesson read to us here is the excellence of riches as a means. The fourth commandment enjoins the six days labor as much as the Sabbath day rest. What high enterprises of charity and mercy does consecrated death set on foot; what splendid achievments for the suffering. This is the dignity and nobility of wealth. Alms to the poor, famine stricken Jews at Jerusalem, was the doctrine of money for the early church.

Community of goods, as far as any one had need, was the practice of the early church in its first exigency—forever contrasted with the avaricious perjury of Ananias and Sapphira, and with the apostate greed of Judas.

A third lesson of this calamity is the mysteries of Divine Providence. All Providence is folded up in the plan of God, and is slowly developing in all the world. From the sparrow to the seasons and the side, and for a short instance, still God comprehends the whole at a glance. Men tremble at such an event as this. Has God brought all this desolation? Can He be the author of this infinite suffering? Some revolt at the idea. Others take refuge in natural law. It is the firey element they say and not God! But the personal will presides over nature, and sways and controls it all for the highest and most lasting good. Nature takes its course, as He made it and appointed its operations. No miracle was wrought even to spare His Son from the nails and the spear. But who can tell the side reaching salvation that was folded up in that death of His own best beloved? I see a machine constructed to reap the golden harvest and to economize human labor on the field. But the farmer, in an evil hour, thrusts his hand into the machinery and the hand is gone! The machine was constructed to reap the harvest field; but outside of all that beneficent object it does, also, another work by the evil interposition of the man himself, and so much present mischief is the result. But the *machine* is in no wise at fault. This was no part of its original function, but was interposed by the working of another law, outside of its original sphere of operation.

That kerosene lamp that started the terrible conflagration in Chicago! It was set to give light in the night—to dispel the darkness for the laborer—so as to facilitate his work and extend it into the evening. All that was good, and blessed. And in myriads of homes the same instrument of good is set to cheer the household nightly, and to light up in the family circle the faces of friends. But by carelessness or misapplication, it is brought to do quite another work, most foreign to all this—and thousands of homes are laid in ashes—and hundreds of millions of treasure are consumed.

This is no fault of the light. No! Nor of the lamp, if it had held its place! But the lamp is upset! And thus it sends abroad the devastation and ruin that in one night have laid a splendid city in ashes. Things are working sadly out of place in this world. Moral forces are in wild disorder. Human agencies are in league with evil spirits to prostrate the fairest fabrics of society, and to lay waste the noblest work of God. The scripture is perverted—conscience is defiled. The lamp which He has given us to light our way to heaven is upset by men, and where it was made to shine for mankind it burns men's hopes to ashes—and flames in fiendish fury to desolate the earth.

But as we believe there is a God—a personal will shaping and controlling all events, so must we believe there is a *meaning* in this Providence, and that here is a message to men, that according as it is written "He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord." This great city that in one day is reduced to ashes, was more than any other city of our land, the boast of material resources and of commercial enterprise, the proud specimen, everywhere pointed to, and what human energy and device can accomplish—by gigantic schemes of business men—suddenly peopling the prairie—subsidizing the wealth of the older cities of the land and the world, and bringing the riches and glory of the earth at the doors of the mighty West—for we have all heard the boast of that city—and it had a right to boast, from the mere commercial and industrial point of view. Such energy of her merchants, such sagacity of her public men, such splendid successes in trade, such vast and rapid increase of her wealth and population—all this was indeed one of the wonders of the modern world. It was the great Babylon that our American genius had built, and men so gloried in it. Yet in one hour it has come to nought. And the lesson is published as far as this great city was known, that mere material resources for a man, or for a people, or nation, are a false trust. Vain, utterly vain and ruinous as a dependence. Let all these modern dreamers, whose religion is stark materialism, and who hope for the perfectability of man by human science, and the inventions of genius, by the achievements of enterprise—let all such see the nakedness and emptiness of such a hope. The world itself, all this immense fabric, with all its palaces and thrones, is doomed to the conflagration—to pass away in the smoke of crumbling ruins. And where is the hope of the materialist, when God has let loose the fiery element from above and from beneath, and made "His ministers a flame of fire." And if this sad and solemn lesson, read to us out of this Providence, shall serve to relax our grasp of riches, and to shame our eager greed of gold, then we shall see the beneficent result.

This is a tremendous lesson to this age of excessive greed of gain and of awful corruption in the pursuit of gain. God has plainly signified that judments must follow in the path of wide-spread demoralization. "As it was in the days of Noah, they ate, they drank, they bought, they sold, they planted their buildings until the day that Noah entered into the ark and the flood came and destroyed them all. So shall it be also at the coming of the Son of Man." What frauds, what perjuries, what high-handed, open-day robberies, are too monstrous, too unblushing to be perpetrated now by men in position and official trust, to accumulate their millions of stolen wealth? What are our cities coming to with this deluge of iniquity sweeping over us—of false dealing—false swearing, fraud and intemperance—worse than the deluge of fire?

And what a lesson is this as to the wickedness of our cities, and profaning the Sabbath-giving loose to intemperance, fostering public corruption, and prostituting the popular suffrage to irreligion and demoralization. What are our cities coming too, to need such lessons as this? Not as if affliction were any measure of desert—no! Not as if this could be considered God's direct judgment upon the wicked—no! But that the public immorality rebounds to public ruin and in the very nature of the case, and that such outbreaks of iniquity as occurred in the midst of this calamity—incendiaries, thieves, assassins—men and boys even—plying their hellish acts and calling for swift judgment of fellow-men—should make us stand in awe of the just judgments of God.

And, finally, there is read to us to-day the great lesson of *public and private charity*. God makes here the splendid occasion. If there was never such a conflagration, so there was never such an exhibition of sympathy and beneficence. Here the speaker made an appeal to the liberality of the people—who had largely contributed already in private. He read a touching letter handed to the pulpit by one of the congregation, which he recognized as from the familiar hand of a former trustee of his own church in Brooklyn—now and for many years a prominent Ruling Elder in Chicago. The tale of suffering brought tears to many eyes, and among the contributions were several addressed to this sufferer and his large family.

At the close before the benediction the preacher repeated the passages, "Give and it shall be given unto you—good measure, pressed down, shaken together and running over shall men give into your bosoms. Remember the words of the Lord Jesus which He said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

MORAL LESSONS OF THE GREAT CALAMITY.

Rev. Dr. Brookes's Sermon at Christs Episcopal Church Allegheny.

"Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth." St. James III, 5.

The public mind is possessed of one idea—the ruins of a neighboring city, and the sufferings of its afflicted inhabitants.

Not to allude to it here would be unkind, and contrary to the tone of feeling that pervades the continent. Chicago lies in ruins, and a world sympathizes!

"Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!" A shaving, a match—that is all—beginning its work far back there on some obscure hearth; or perhaps a kerosene lamp turned over by a cow in the stable. But it "kindleth," and one house is on fire, now another, and another, and another; now a block, then a section, then for a mile whole streets are ablaze; then a *sea of fire*, five miles long, throwing up its flames a hundred feet above the highest houses, while the winds of heaven whirl them into a tempest so terrific that the rumbling of falling walls cannot be distinguished from the howl of the hurricane of mingled flame and wind above the doomed city!

"Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth!" Thirty years ago Chicago numbered only 6,000 souls, now 300,000. It went up as by magic, it went down in a day! I am not the one to estimate for you its *financial* losses. London lost once by fire two millions worth of property, and regained it; New York lost by fire twenty millions, and recovered; San Francisco lost by fire six millions, but is still advancing; and although two-thirds of Chicago lie in ruins, with a loss of *hundreds* of millions, she may recover, and regain her once proud position as the commercial emporium of the West. Pluck, and rush, and enterprise first built it, and can rebuild it. It must rise from its ashes—such are its connections by its net-work of railroads with the great cities of the continent. Its real estate cannot lie idle if, as is said, the greater part of it is owned by New York, Boston, London and Liverpool.

But I wish not to speak of these things; they belong to capitalists, and political economists. We as a Christian congregation are called on to-day to think of *individuals* more than *corporations*. We are to look at the 150,000 bankrupt men, weeping women, and suffering children! the ghastly picture of wreck and ruin, physical and mental agony of a now helpless population—homeless, penniless, shelterless! the rich reduced to poverty, the poor to beggary; thousands to want and grief in a day.

I need not *parade* the sufferings of the piled, confused mass of human beings, not knowing where to go, or how to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Mere eloquence at such a time as this is insufferable display; rhetoric contemptible—party feeling and sectional prejudice too iniquitous to be mentioned! There are times when the true man knows no North, no South, no East, no West. The cause of humanity, the religion of Jesus, divine charity, rise above all sections, and races, and selfishness. I think I hear the voice of the Master saying to the selfish, censorious expounders of Providence, "Think ye that these were sinners *above all* sinners because they suffered such things? I tell you *nay*."

The laws of Providence are too deep for our ken. "Oh, but if the cow had not kicked over the lamp, or if the boy had only put it out, or if the firemen had gotten there a moment sooner, how easily all that ruin might have been prevented!" Yes, and we might add, if God had only stayed his winds! But he *did not*. Why, we are not the judges. But shall the righteous suffer with the wicked? What have those helpless women done? and those irresponsible children, and babes opening their eyes for the first time on a sea of fire? I say, here is a law of Providence too deep for finite comprehension; we leave it just where it belongs—among the yet unrevealed counsels of Jehovah. The suffering is *there*. Want and grief are *facts*. Piety and the loveliest specimens of virtue in the form of disciples of Jesus are there stretching out imploring hands to us for food and raiment. Innocence is there, unconscious of sin, in the form of infants more dear to the heart of mothers now that the winds of autumn sweep over these tented fields. The facts appeal to us without comment or explanation. God's ways are not as our ways, because his thoughts are not our thoughts. Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in Thy sight. Here all the puzzling questions of Providence have an end with the man of faith. What is the *moral* lesson God is teaching this fast nation? The uncertainty of all earthly things; the more uncertain because there *is* a providence. For when we think all is well, and we shall die in our nest, then cometh evil upon us, and with Job we lament our altered state; "Terrors are turned upon me, and my welfare passeth away as a cloud. The days of affliction have taken hold upon me; my skin is black upon me, and my bones are burned with heat; my harp also is turned to mourning, and my organ into the voice of them that weep. He hath cast me into the mire, and I am become like dust and ashes." "Who knows what a day shall bring forth?" "Go to now ye that say to-day or to-morrow we will go into such a city and buy and get gain; whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow. For what is your life? It is even a vapor that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away. Ye might say: If the Lord will we shall live and do this or that." If the Lord will is the strongest expression, perhaps, in all the Bible on the question of a Providence. We should always utter it with a profound feeling of daily dependence on Him in whom we live and move and have our being. What utter recklessness do we behold in the trading community around us! men who mature their plans for the morrow and lie down to dream of their successes with no thought of God; who rise up in the morning without prayer or thanksgiving, and speed their heedless way to some city to buy and sell and get gain with no recognition of that Power upon which their life hangs every moment. No, my brethren, let us not forget that God reigns; that he is "the *Father* of all, who is *above* all, and *through* all, and *in* you all;" that "there is a Divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we will." Remember that neither human life nor convenience, nor possessions, can be so locked up in securities as that the great Proprietor cannot reach them. Remember that you who to-day rejoice in health and wealth and treasures laid up for many years may to-morrow be thrown upon the charity of the world. In appealing to you for a contribution to-day I only present you an extraordinary illustration of the "changes and chances of this mortal life." I am only showing you where to put some of your treasure that it may not perish. I want you to respond nobly and generously in the spirit of Christian benevolence, in the name of Christ, and suffering humanity; remembering that your gifts of charity shall be twice blessed—blessing him that gives and him that receives; and your prayers and alms shall come up for a memorial before God, and be placed to your account in that day when Christ shall say, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto *me*." I want you to hear now, though many of you have already read it as a telegram to the press—what they say in Chicago of the liberality of other cities in sending them relief: "The response of the people of the United States to the appalling calamity which has overtaken our city has no parallel in the history of the world since Christ died for our sins. We can't return our thanks for their [illegible] their goodness."

HUMAN SYMPATHY.

Rev. T. L. Bellam, at St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

"Rejoice with them that do rejoice and weep with them that weep."—Rom. XII:15.

The sentiment of sympathy often seems to the Christian man to be so clearly his duty, that he fancies the undirected impulses of the heart would inevitably lead him to its exercise. The testimony of history and our own experience brings us to a far different conclusion. Nations of advanced civilization guided in religious things by moral impulses and the light of reason had no conception of sympathy as a duty. When manifested by any citizen it was an excellence peculiar to himself, very desirable no doubt, but superfluous, in that it was not required by the demands of society. We may therefore claim it as a Christian virtue, first imposed as a duty by our religion and then demanded as a necessary part of the Christian life. But like all Christian virtues left to the disposal man it is liable to be a mere nominal progression, and to be almost crowded out existance by manifold selfish projects. Our own interests engross every faculty, and occupy every moment. The law of successful business seems to demand no relaxation of thought, the mind always being in condition to use the opportunities which the circumstances of the hour lay before us for self aggrandizement. Under these circumstances we cannot afford to be sympathetic, that is we cannot afford to lose sight of self and make our own the joys or sorrows of our neighbors. In this city as in every city and village in the country there exist joys and sorrows in many households, that are never breathed beyond them. And why? The joys it may be are satisfying in themselves, but the sorrows—these surely need the voice of sympathy. Why then are sorrows hidden in the heart to augment its suffering? Because the mind has grown suspicious of the genuineness of Christian sympathy with which it is brought in contact. How many households to-day with scanty clothing and lack of bread? How many tears fall from eyes sunken and wearied that see no sunshine in the struggle of life? We take it as a matter of course that these things must exist. They are evils incident to the increase of population and to the concentration of wealth. And these two last are inseparable from an advanced state of society. History has demonstrated the law that the wealth of the world shall always be in the hands of the few. Ideal states of society may be advocated. And theorists may seek to establish models of their own chosen notions of government. Still under all circumstances the many must submit to the rule of the few, and the increased wealth of the world be unequally distributed. Now as wealth attracts to itself wealth we must expect the progress of a people to develop the two opposites—great wealth and extreme poverty. This being the normal and expected state of society may serve to account for the apathy with which men contemplate existing things. We have not yet attained the commercial or manufacturing prosperity which marks some of the other cities of the world. We have, it is true, certain clear intimations of what that prosperity leads to. Destitution is one of its least marked evils. The vices and crimes of great cities form a dark and loathsome record. But what can be done? It is the normal state of human society. So it is brethren. And mutterings of discontent are also normal, not unfrequently begotten of envy and covetousness, two fearful tenants to be in possession of the human soul. We are not without examples of the crimes they make men capable of committing when the power of restraint is taken away. The doings of a Paris Commune are fresh in our memories. They were the efforts of theorists to effect a change in the law of social progress, to change the existing normal state of society, using as their instruments the passions of a people degraded by ignorance and licentiousness. The example is not without its warning. The elements of that period of destructive violence are generated in what we believe to be our more favored land. What then must be done? Shall we do as the nations of Europe seem to be at this moment doing, unite our energies to crush every hope of successful struggle on the part of those who consider themselves sufferers under the existing state of social law. The arm of force may succeed in suppressing the threatened evil now; the branches of the tree may be cut down, but the trunk with living roots remains, waiting a favorable opportunity to send out new branches, and bear again destructive fruit. Force has no power to contend successfully with natural laws. Are we then powerless to check the increase of poverty and ignorance, the growth of vice and crime. Not so the Christianity Christ established. It contains within itself remedial agents to counteract the manifold types of social evils. In Christian sympathy we find a fundamental principle that will reach far toward effecting the reforms so ardently desired, in the present condition of things. It acts in a twofold capacity, for it blesseth both the giver and the receiver. Were we to visit any inhabited portion of a large city, occupied by the less favored of God's children and our brethren, we might be impressed by the surroundings, but more especially by the settled look of discontent on almost every countenance. There would be cold, hard, unlovable faces turned up to ours, keen, penetrating eyes, evidently striving to read the thoughts of our hearts. Suspicion lurks in every movement: a man must prove himself a friend or else be taken for an enemy. These are the characteristics that lead to brutality and selfishness. And why all this? Because they have been shut out from the sympathy of their kind. They go out to labor for their daily bread. Their employers know nothing and care nothing beyond their efficiency as workmen. When their work is done they sometimes receive their due, the prompt paymaster contemplating his own act with self-complacency. And sometimes they are left without their pay, as one poor man was left within the year in this our city, to die without provisions on a bed of straw. Where the wonder, then, if suspicion lurk within the heart and the nursling thoughts of discontent increase in stature and in viciousness. Let us see what would be the workings of Christian sympathy here. What effect has it when found growing up among themselves? When the warm sympathizing heart is found under the rough exterior it draws towards itself brothers in suffering, suspicion is laid aside, sorrows are revealed their burden shared, and as the genuine Christian heart is never deserted by hope, this is imparted to the sorrowing brother, and it falls like a ray of sunshine upon his troubled path. How much healing can one such sympathetic Christian bestow on those around him. Look to that lowly dwelling surrounded by scores of others similar in character and yet in the minds of the community it is distinct from all the rest. It is the home of a poor, simple minded Christian woman laborious in her sphere. She is visited by the distressed, her presence is desired by the bedside of the sick and dying. She has none of the worlds goods to offer, she comforts by the word and tear of sympathy. But where can we find the sower of sympathy more forcibly displayed than in the person of Jesus. The son of God it is true, but on earth choosing rather to be known as the son of Mary, of lowly birth, followed by fishermen of Galilee, drawing around him thousands of the people eager to share his acts and words of sympathy, even the little one striving for a portion of his love, and to have his hands laid in blessing upon them. From the disciple of this Great Master comes the command, "Rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep." It is confined to no single class of Christians, nor is the act which it contemplates circumscribed by the circle of intimate associates. Rich and poor are included in the same category there is no respect of persons with God, save in this one thing that where much is given of him shall much be required.

We will revert to that view of social order previously taken—the necessary inequality in the distribution of wealth. There are two stand points from which to consider this fact. The one the standpoint of a mere man of the world, the other the Christian standpoint. By the first a man regards his own wealth and his neighbors' poverty as the results of natural causes. Wealth has come to him the reward of sagacity, prudence and economy. The thought fills his breast with satisfaction; it is his own. His hands and brain have earned it. It is *his* to do with as he wills. Its expenditure in every way must bring its returns to him, if not the interest money of usury, it must increase the capital stock of his reputation. It is wholly an instrument to gain the objects of his desires. How very different from this is the standpoint of the Christian. He is the professor of wealth. He raises his eyes to Heaven, there is God, his father. He lowers them to earth, there are the children of God, his brothers. He has been chosen as an elder brother to distribute the Father's bounty to the younger children. The responsibility of guardianship is upon him. It is an office of danger as well as of blessing, for the day cometh when the Almighty Father shall call him to account, and produce the testimony of His other children for or against him. Blessed is he who in that day shall have the testimony in his favor and receive from the Father the share of an elder brother in the inheritance of Heaven.

I say, brethren, that this is the Christian standpoint viewing it in the light of duty, but it goes further than this. The tie of brotherhood must be felt. The heart must vibrate under the inward impulses of sympathy. Did employer and employed feel this property in common there would be no need of injurious combinations for their several protection. If it were a living, energetic power in the professors of religion it would cleanse many of the foul stains that now disfigure the face of society. What a glad vision may here rise before the mind. You Christian men of influence and wealth, co-operating with those in like condition in other Christian congregations, going into those scattered districts of poverty and vice, where now your wives and daughters cannot enter, carrying with you hearts full of sympathy, using the force of your characters and the powers of your minds to win back to respectability and virtue the now outcast and degraded children of God. Alas, brethren, it is the impracticable dream of a theoretical Christianity. What is the reality? We cannot hide it even from ourselves. Our hearts are cold. Each man's thoughts center on himself, or if he does allow them to stray to others, it is within a very narrow circle. We are told that a cold exterior is a necessity in the business life, that it is a shield to guard against imposition, and that the heart under this cold surface may be very warm. True indeed, but how may that heart be reached? The shield which turns aside the enquiring eye-darts of the impostor will also turn aside the eager glance of the sorrowful soul yearning for sympathy. Not alone in our intercourse with the outer world is this seeming coldness of heart manifested. It is a sore evil in the church itself. The members of the body of Christ, drawn together in the same congregation look upon each other with eyes of indifference. There seems to be no common bond between them. Yea those who partake together of the bread of life turn from each other as utter strangers. The pastor as he goes from house to house is often—no one knows how often but himself—pained to the quick to hear the confession from some humble Christains lips, "I am not happy in my church; I feel lonely; there is no one to sympathize with me." Where are the elder brothers and elder sisters in the family of God? Is sympathy dead within the church of Christ? No, God forbid that it could be; it has been only dormant. It has been in need of an awakening. And the thunder voice of God has at length aroused it from its slumber. A city, one of our own, lies in ashes, thousands homeless and destitute cry to God and their fellow-men for help. That cry has touched the chord of sympathy. The brotherhood of man has again been felt. The tear of sympathy has mingled with the tear of sorrow. From every portion of the land has gone forth the response we will give with glad willingness to the relief of our afflicted brethren. I pray God that this be no transient outburst of sympathy, no mere cry of the startled sleeper, but a genuine awakening. The clear eyeball now fixed upon the sufferings of the distant city must soon gather in the sights nearer home. The winter with its sad accompaniments is advancing. Shall we feel then as we do now, that God is the father of us all, and we the distributers of his bounty? If we only keep it, God has struck the keynote of a genuine reform in our social system. If American Christians heartily respond, our country shall take the foremost place in the catalogue of nations, her citizens bound together by mutual offices of love, the bond of Christian sympathy forming a union stronger far, than any resting on the law of force or govermental policy.

CHASTISEMENTS—CALAMITIES—JUDGMENTS.

Wylie Street A. M. E. Church, Rev. D. E. Asbury.

Text—74th Psalm, 22. "Arise, O God, plead Thine own cause: Remember how the foolish man reproacheth Thee daily."

There was a very large attendance at the Wylie Street A. M. E. Church last evening. After the usual preliminary exercises, the pastor announced his text, which he divided into three parts—Chastisements—Calamities—Judgments. He dwelt upon the first two branches of his subject at considerable length, drawing a distinction between chastisements and calamities, both of which were designed to make men better and to live and act in the fear of the Lord, urging that as God had erected all things He had also the power to destroy all things. Passing to the third division of his subject, the speaker made a direct application to the recent calamity which befel Chicago, and drew a vivid picture of the sufferings now experienced by all classes of people in the desolated city. Chicago [illegible] ally than other [illegible] blow may fall. The [illegible] his own good [illegible] made a most eloquent appeal for aid in behalf of the Chicago sufferers. Thousands of houseless women and children—sick and dying—were stretched upon the cold ground. They needed prompt assistance, and as the great heart of the nation was beating in response to the calls of the suffering, the aid needed should go forward promptly. He concluded by urging upon his hearers to act in a godly spirit and with true Christian zeal, and send forward at once their offerings, and thus secure the blessings of the Chicago sufferers, the approval of their own consciences, and the knowledge that "God loveth a cheerful giver."

As no formal notice had been given of the taking up of a collection, it was deemed best to call a meeting of the Board of Trustees for this evening, at which ways and means will be devised to tender prompt aid to the people of Chicago.

PROVIDENCE NOT JUDGMENT.

Rev. F. A. Noble, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church.

This gentleman preached last evening from the text Luke xiii: 1-5. "There were present at that season some that told him of the Galileans, whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices. And Jesus answering said unto them, suppose ye that these Galileans were sinners above all the Galileans, because they suffered such things? I tell you, nay; but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. Or those eighteen upon whom the tower of Siloam fell, and slew them, think ye that they were sinners above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem? I tell you, nay; but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." The discourse was based upon the Chicago calamity, but its purpose was to illustrate the general truth that disasters of that character are not judgments visited upon particular persons or communities for their sins, but acts of Providence which He will overrule for the good of His creatures.

Cards for the relief of the sufferers were distributed through the church, with blanks for the names of the contributors and the amounts subscribed. The card contained these appropriate quotations:

"Their beautiful houses are burned up with fire, and all their pleasant things are laid waste"—Is. 64: 11.

"He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord."—Prov. 19: 17. "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ."—Gal. 6: 2. "For the administration of this service not only supplieth the want of the saints, but is abundant also by many thanksgivings unto God; whilst by the experiment of this ministration they glorify God for your professed subjection unto the gospel of Christ, and for your liberal distribution unto them."—2 Cor. 9: 12 and 13.

THE CHICAGO FIRE AND ITS LESSONS.

By Rev. William J. Reid, Pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church, Seventh avenue.

Amos IV. 11. I have overthrown some of you as God overthrew Sodom and Gomorah, and ye were as a fire brand plucked out of the burning; yet have ye not returned unto me, saith the Lord.

You know what has suggested this text, and why I have chosen it as the subject of discourse this morning. Our eyes and our thoughts have all been turned in one direction during the past week. A calamity almost without parallel in history has befallen a sister city. As Abraham looked out over the plain, in which Sodom and Gomorrah nestled, so have the inhabitants of our land looked out over Chicago, "and lo, the smoke of the country went up as the smoke of a furnace." And this calamity comes very close to our hearts. The desolate city is not in a foreign country; it is in our own land, only a few hours ride from our doors. Many of us have visited it and have seen its growth and greatness. They are our fellow citizens who are suffering, men and women bound to us by the tender ties of friendship, faith and humanity. It is therefore no wonder that this calamity has occupied our thoughts. It is no wonder that it will be the theme of discourse in every sanctuary. Following the dictates of humanity and christianity, I invite your attention to the Fire in Chicago and its Lessons:

I. There is no need of entering upon any minute description of the calamity. We know how the roaring flames leaped from house to house, and from street to street. We know how powerless all the modern appliances for extinguishing fire seemed to be, and how the fire-proof buildings crumbled before the devouring element as if they had been no stronger than the paper houses of Canton. The labors of a lifetime were swept away in an hour. The wealth, accumulated by years of toil, was swallowed up in a moment. Men and women, carrying their most precious household goods with them, sought in vain for places of safety, and had at last to resign everything if they would save their lives. Those who last Sabbath were rolling in wealth are to-day indebted to charity for garments to cover their nakedness. But the loss of property is as nothing when compared to the loss of life and reason. Many wandered through the streets raving maniacs. Many were caught in the falling walls or surrounded by the flames. Many have died from subsequent exposure. The number of deaths that can be traced directly or indirectly to this disaster will probably never be known till that day when the sea and all the other hiding places for human dust will give up their dead.

"Five square miles of smoking ruins! One hundred thousand people houseless and homeless! Scores of charred bodies!" What can be added to this brief statement? If the first ten wards of our own city were so consumed that one stone was not left upon another, the loss of property would not be greater, the extent of the desolation would not be wider, and the number of families left without shelter would not be more. Warehouses, whose shelves were loaded with the precious products of all the continents; banks, over whose counters a business of millions was transacted; manufactories, which furnished employment to thousands and increased the wealth and comfort of thousands more; churches, in which Mammon displayed its wealth and piety worshipped its God; homes, which love had hallowed and prayer had consecrated, are all heaps of blackened ruins to-day. The city has become a desert. Its wealth has been reduced to ashes. Its inhabitants are wanderers. None can realize the devastation, save those, who saw the fiery demon and heard its roaring, and who now walk among the wrecks of their former wealth, and look upon the destitution of thousands, camped on the open prairies, who but a few days ago were sheltered so delicately that even the wind was not permitted to blow upon too roughly.

II. But though at this distance we may not realize the extent of the calamity, it is our duty and privilege to realize and profit by the lessons which it suggests. Let us then humbly place ourselves at the feet of Providence to-day, and, looking up into the face of our Heavenly Father, so loving even in the midst of His mysterious judgments, say, What wouldest Thou have us to learn? We should learn a lesson of repentance. This is the great lesson of every providence. If this lesson is not learned, it is in vain for us to pass under the rod. This is the lesson which God was endeavoring to impress upon the children of Israel in the days of Amos. He had sent upon them famine, and mildew, and pestilence, and war, and an overthrow like that of Sodom; but they would not repent. And because they would not repent He threatens to continue His judgments to the bitter end. "Therefore, this shall I do unto thee, O Israel, and because I will do this unto thee, prepare to meet thy God, O Israel." Is not God dealing in this way with us? He has sometimes withheld the rain, as He has done during the past summer in the great Northwest, until the earth is parched as in a furnace. He has sent war upon us, and within the past few years one quarter of a million of our young men, have directly or indirectly, been slain with the sword. Again and again He has visited us with pestilence, until our cities have been draped in mourning, and just now the destroying angel is hovering over our shores, threatening to visit us during the next summer. He has often visited our cities with devouring flames, and our own city among the number, and during the past week He has crowned these visitations with one more terrible than all the rest. But after every one of these visitations, it is to be feared that the Lord has written in the book of His remembrance, "Yet have ye not returned unto me." And if the history of the past is to be relied on, we may be sure that these judgements will be repeated till our repentance or destruction.

The Divine judgments are connected with human sin. But we would be in error if we supposed that every judgment was sent on account of some particular sin. This has been the case sometimes in the past; it is sometimes the case yet. When delirium tremens visits a man, it requires no prophet's eye to see, or tongue to tell the sin of which he is guilty and for which God is punishing him. But it is not often that the punishment points directly at the sin. When Jesus was on earth He warned us against a rash interpretation of the doings of Providence. "Or those eighteen men upon whom the tower in Silvam fell and slew them, think ye they were sinners above all men that dwelt at Jerusalem? I tell you, nay; but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." We must not then think that Chicago was sinful above all the cities of the land. There can be no doubt of its wickedness. Sabbath breaking, and intemperance and licentiousness prevailed. Gambling in the necessaries of life, worldly-mindedness and a haste to be rich were crying sins. Its inhabitants were exalted beyond measure, and every one was ready to say with the King of Babylon, "Is not this the great city that we have builded by the might of our power and for the glory of our majesty." But our own city is guilty of similar sins. If that city was burned for its sin, we may as well begin making preparations for a like calamity. Instead of regarding it as judgment upon a sister city let us rather heed it as a call to repentance.

Another lesson we may read in the light of these flames is this: the Divine blessing must attend the means we use for our preservation or these means will be in vain. We did not dream that such a calamity was possible now. Invention has done wonders in the way of affording protection from fire. The burned city had all these appliances to a degree unsurpassed by any city in the land, and yet they were of no avail in the hour of danger. What is the lesson we should learn from all this? The best of means will avail nothing if they are not blessed. This lesson needs to be enforced. We are so proud of our improvements and inventions that we flatter ourselves that we are independent of God. We have so much confidence in our well organized and well equipped fire department that we think they can control any conflagration without the help of the Divine Worker. But this recent disaster has taught us a different lesson. It is a striking commentary on the Psalmist's declaration; "except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."

We may also read in the light of the burning city a lesson of the uncertainty of earthly riches. It is an exhortation which the most worldly minded can not fail to understand, to "lay not up for ourselves treasures on the earth."

A lesson of thankfulness is also to be learned in such an hour. As we look upon our homes and our public buildings yet unharmed and think of the ruins elsewhere, as we sit at our own tables and think of the starvation there, as we watch over children in their innocent sleep, and as we rest undisturbed on our beds and think of the homeless families unsheltered from the prairie winds, we may well say to ourselves, "Thank the Lord for his distinguishing mercy."

A lesson of sympathy is also among the lessons of the hour. The response, which has been given to the appeal for aid is noble. It makes one think better of humanity. City and country have been rivals in generosity. When the telegraph flashed the sad tidings over the land, all were touched with spontaneous sympathy except our City Councils. There were legal difficulties in the way. It was unconstitutional to be generous. However they have at last done the will of their constituents, but it would have been done more gracefully if it had been done more spontaneously.

God help us to learn and practice the lessons He has been teaching us! The traces of the fire will soon be obliterated. The city will rise from its ashes, more glorious than before. Other palaces of commerce will be builded to invite the trade of nations. Other churches will be erected to celebrate the goodness of the God of Providence. Other homes will take the places of those which have been swept away. But if the lessons of this divine dispensation do not abide in the hearts of men, they will be repeated. The God of History and Revelation says to every impenitent people: "Thus will I do unto you, and because I will do this unto you, prepare to meet your God."

FIFTH AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH.

Remarks of Rev. J. M. McKeever.

The attendance at this church was small. The pulpit was occupied by a clergyman from Cincinnati. After the reverend gentleman had concluded his discourse, the pastor, Rev. J. M. McKeever, made the following remarks treating on the Chicago disaster:

According to previous arrangement we will proceed to take up a collection for the suffering of Chicago, and in introducing the subject I have but little to say. It is needless for me to attempt to portray the horrors through which that ill-fated city has passed during the week just ended. Language is too weak for the effort. We cannot realize it. The human heart is incapable of conceiving of all the length and breadth and height and depth of such a terrible disaster. Chicago the Garden City of the West, the boast of the nation for her wonderful achievements, the wonder of the world for the greatness and rapidity of her success! How crushed and fallen! [illegible] throw. We can never appreciate it, and can only whisper in the depths of our own hearts, can these things be so. Those who can remember the awfulness of our own situation during the conflagration of 1845 may give an approximate estimate perhaps, if they will multiply it about fifteen times. "We are all alive and well," writes a friend on Friday last, "and though the store is burned we still have our home, while many thousands have none." Here we have hope and despair in the same sentence. A single family thus to be made desolate and bereft of home is a fearful thing even though a hundred hospitable doors are open to receive them. What then must it be when you multiply this by tens of thousands and the whole community is so completely overwhelmed as that no one can stretch forth a helping hand to his neighbor.

There were those in the days of her prosperity who were ready to stigmatize Chicago as the wicked city, and some there are who are now wondering if this disaster is not a punishment for her wickedness. With this sentiment I have never sympathized, though in her rapid growth some excrescences have developed; in her vast influx of population doubtless too large a proportion were of the baser sort, yet notwithstanding all this, I cannot think she was worse morally than most of our large cities, and certainly not as corrupt as some. In scarcely any city was there so large a proportion of the population found in the temple of God on the Sabbath day. The religious sentiment was deeply intense and active. She was large hearted and open handed in her charities. In this respect other cities may emulate her. If this is retribution for wickedness then let other cities stand in awe and tremble, for justice cannot be far off.

God may have another and far nobler purpose in affliction than simply to punish the wicked. Through this means He softens and purifies the human heart. He leads individuals and communities towards Himself. The tendency of too great prosperity is to render us cold and selfish, and we forget the tender bonds of sympathy and brotherhood that links us together heart to heart and it is sometimes necessary that the great deep of our natures should be broken up, so that our feelings and sympathies may flow together and we may be more deeply impressed with the thought that after all we are brethren. Such is the work being done by this disaster. All rivalries are forgotten; all rancor, strife and contention are buried, and we only remember that our fellow-men are suffering. One mighty wave of sympathy sweeps over the country from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Nor does it stop there, but bounding over the ocean it strikes upon human hearts beyond the seas and sets in motion the same kindly sympathies and sentiments there. Need I urge you then to give of your abundance to those in such direful need? I trust not. It is more blessed to give than to receive. Realize in your experience all the fullness of that blessing. Let it not be said that Pittsburgh has not learned from the bitterness of her own past experience how to sympathize with those in a far worse disaster, and let the First Methodist Church honor herself by devising liberal things that by liberal things she may be increased.

In our sympathy let us not forget the praries of the Northwest where the fire fiend has been ravaging and destroying those who are lonely in their desolation and in utter despair. They have not even the poor comfort of fellowship in their misery. Let us give, for giving is the essence of love. The man who says he loves God or man and yet refuses to give, is false to his profession.

After he had finished his remarks a collection was taken up to be turned over to the Chicago Relief Fund.

LESSONS TO BE READ BY THE LIGHT OF THE CHICAGO FIRE.

By Rev. E. Y. Garrette, Pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church.

Text: Isaiah 26: 9. When thy judgements are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness.

Divine judgements are severe, but effective teachers. They bring divine lessons home upon us with amazing power. Thus, during the past week, God has been teaching the people of this land. Chicago, the brave, the beautiful, the enterprising, now lies desolate. Peerless among American cities for her energy, her rapid growth, her grand faith in the future, during these years that are past, she now lies peerless in her ruin.

Within the memory of those of us who are now in the midst of life, Chicago was a humble and modest town. A week ago to-day she was the fourth city of the Republic. Her growth during the past fifteen years has been a constant marvel. Her name has been a synonym for energy, and thrift, and progress. Situated on the western shore of a great lake, with the vast prairie sweeping off toward the setting sun beyond her, her ideas were accordingly comprehensive and grand. By her vast network of railroads she had connected herself with every port of the country. Nor did this satisfy her: She was reaching out to grasp the commerce of the seas. Several of her houses were importing foreign carpets, silks and broadcloths, direct. Though some felt disposed to speak of her as "a city of shanties built with oteer people's money." Yet were many of her citizens rich with a solid wealth. Some of her streets would compare favorably with Broadway and Fifth avenue, New York. Her churches, her Court House, her Chamber of Commerce, her hotels, were marvels of grace and beauty. Her great Union Depot, if I mistake not, was the largest on the continent. To stand, as I did a little while since, in the Court House dome and survey that city, and think how recently all that throbbing, pulsing scene of life was a low, swampy prairie, stirred in me a strange emotion. But now how changed that outlook. The Garden City lieth desolate. It makes my heart ache to think of it. A week ago this evening a destructive fire broke out. It soon became unmanageable. The wind, which blew a gale, drove it roaring and raging to the north, relentless as fate. It was no respecter of persons. It took the poor man's cot and the palace of the millionaire, depots, elevators, warehouses, banks, printing offices, churches, hotels, theaters, private dwellings—all went down before it. So intense was the heat that brick and stone were burned into ashes by its power. It was like a sea of fire whose billows were tossed by a temptest, and driven on by the violence of a terrific storm. It swept sheer through the city of the living, reaching even to the city of the dead, where it blistered and cracked the tombstones of the cemetery.

In the great fire that ravaged Pittsburgh in 1845 one thousand buildings were destroyed. In the Chicago fire more than fifteen thousand have been consumed. The Providence of God is in this judgment. Let us study the lessons it is designed to teach.

1. And the first lesson we read by the light of this destructive fire is the one suggested by its origin, viz.: The vast consequences which often result from trifling and even stupid acts. A week ago, about nine o'clock in the evening, a careless, heedless individual went out into his stable to milk his cow. He carried with him a lighted lamp which he set down in the straw. The cow kicked over the lamp, scattering the kerosene oil and the flame in the straw. The stable, of course, was soon on fire, and had it burned up only the vicious cow and her stupid owner, small, comparatively, would have been the loss; but "behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth." The results of that milkman's stupidity stop not with him; they reach on, with their fingers of fire, through the whole city of Chicago. Nor do they stop even there. They lay hold of great railroad corporations, shrinking their stocks twenty millions in a day. They cripple and crush fire-insurance companies, and send disaster beyond the sea. It is an awful mystery of Providence that one sinner should be permitted to destroy so much good. A single drop of poison from an adder's fang is sufficient to send agony and death through the whole human system. With a single ounce of powder and lead a malignant J. Wilkes Booth can send a Lincoln to his burial, and shroud a nation in sorrow. The meanest devil has a power entrusted to him to destroy. At the instigation of Satan the woman took the forbidden fruit, and what a tragic history for the human race that act inaugurated. With a fascinating eloquence Theodore Parker drew around him the young men of Boston and poisoned their minds, and now the bad leaven is at work all through the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Nor in that Commonwealth alone. Carleton, in his trip round the world, found the writing of this same Parker eagerly sought and eagerly read by the people of India. The word spoken, the act done, the influence started, who can tell what shall be the result? How solemn a thing it is to live. How much we need Divine guidance and teaching every hour.

II. It is another lesson we read by the light of the Chicago fire: That no human skill or enterprise is sufficient to insure success without the blessing of the Lord. Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain. This is a lesson the people of Chicago greatly needed to learn. It was a custom of theirs to speak handsomely of themselves and of the city where they dwelt. In the circumstances, it was natural they should. Give any man or any set of men unbroken prosperity for awhile, and as sure as they are mortals they will become proud and lifted up. They will say, "Is not this great Babylon which we have built?" And then God will cast them down till he has humbled them and taught them their dependence on him. If brain and muscle and enterprise were all that are necessary to insure success, then the people of Chicago should have had it, for their very name is suggestive of all these. But now, after thirty years of energetic toil, behold them, bankrupt and poor, compelled to commence the struggle of life anew. Hereafter when we speak of going to such or such a city to remain there a year, to buy and sell and get gain, let us not forget to put in that qualifying phrase, "if the Lord will." So resolutely determined is the Divine One that we shall recognize him, that he will send his judgments upon us till we do.

III. But still another lesson we read by the light of the Chicago fire is, that we lay up our treasure in heaven and not on the earth. There it is safe. Here it is liable to be taken from us at any hour. With what new force has this fact come home upon us, and upon all the people of this country during the past week. Many, in the desolate city, have lost their earthly all. Some who were millionaires are penniless. They are dependent on charity. The accumulations of a life-time have vanished into smoke and ashes. But these do not comprise all who have lost by this fearful fire. You can hardly find a man who has not felt the stroke. One has friends there who have been made poor, and whom he will have to help. Another had real estate there which is injured, or which is hopelessly gone. Another had invested his money in a mortgage there of which he will get but fifty, twenty or ten per cent., or perhaps nothing at all. Another was a stockholder in a Railroad or Insurance Company, whose assets have been decreased, or whose existence has gone by the board. And so in one way and another the voice of Christ—Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth—comes home upon each one of us with new force. It was the lesson we all most needed to learn. Men are mad after money. The love of money is the passion of the age. It is "the other God before Jehovah," which the American people idolize and worship. And now, see how the Supreme One, jealous for his honor, has smitten our Dagon down. And the language of many, a heart to-day is that of Micha's complaint to the Danite robbers: "Ye have taken away the gods which I have made, and what have I more." Under the conduct of the divine spirit may we not hope that those whose earthly treasure has been lessened, or lost, will now turn to the infinite Savior and choose the good part which cannot be taken away. Why not look now for a wide-spread and glorious revival of religion throughout the land? Men's hearts are softened. As in the winter of fifty-seven and eight they feel their need of a treasure somewhere. Their affections torn from earthly supports, like the tendrils of a vine, reach out to grasp something else. Let that something else be the infinite good—the treasure in heaven. Why should it not be? Thoughts of Jesus and of his great salvation are strongly suggested by what is now going on. What generosity like this, toward those suffering, was ever known before? As a Chicago editor said a few days ago "its parallel has not been seen since Christ died for our sins." It tells us that the lesson of human brotherhood is, at least, being learned. It points us on to that better age which the prophets have foretold, and of which the poets have sung—that age when all that is human shall be a matter of interest to each and every man. And so in the light of the Chicago fire, and in the generosity it has quickened, we catch a gleam of the millennial dawn.

But to close friends and fellow men; what you and I want is an interest in Christ. I know, says Paul, whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day. It was the soul he meant. That safe, the main interest is secure. Then let other things, as life, health, property, take their chance. In Christ, with his omnipotence pledged to keep that which we have committed to him, we can look upon the blackest storm. We can take up the song of the brave old Habakkuk: "Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines: the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat: the flock shall be cut off fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls: yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation."

GOD'S GOODNESS IN AFFLICTION.

Rev. Dr. E. K. Squier, Pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

"Do not err my beloved brethren. Every good gift and every perfect gift, is from above and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness neither shadow of turning. James I: 16 and 17."

From this he remarked—"first—that mankind are prone to misinterpret God, and to err concerning God in His nature and His relationship to His creatures. Hence the beautiful language of the text, [illegible] of His government. The Father of lights—the conception of God in this representation is truly grand and glorious. The speaker dwelt at length upon these thoughts, and then passed to consider—First, the character of God as presented in the text, and Secondly, the injunction of the text, "Do not err" in judging of God in its nature and application to man.

First—God is here presented in His Existence and Being as the Father of lights to the whole universe. This thought was amplified by reference to the sun as the King of the Day in its relation to the solar system. He showed the analogy and the contrast as brought to view in the text between God as the Father of lights to the universe, and the sun as the physical light of the world.

In the second place he noticed God in his relationship as the Father of Lights to His Creatures, and that as such He was the giver of ever good and perfect gift. He dwelt upon three thoughts in this connection:

First—It is the nature of God to give. This is highly characteristic of Him as our Father, and just as we are made like God, we are disposed to give. "To weep with them that weep, and rejoice with them that rejoice," is a divine injunction. Every good gift is from Him, and,

Second—All His gifts, when properly understood and interpreted, are good and perfect. The evil is in the perversion of many things which in themselves are good. These thoughts were elaborated forcibly and impressively.

In the second place, the speaker quoted the injunction in the text, "Do not Err" in the light of the preceeding truths. First there is great liability to err. The danger is very great. This caution directs that we be careful not to make God the author of sin, or of anything that necessitates sin. We should never indulge in hard thoughts of God or blame Him with our temptations to do wrong. Secondly, we should learn from this caution to associate God with His gifts, to see him in every good thing that we enjoy; to behold him in all the goodly surroundings and circumstances of life. These thoughts also were enlarged and amplified forcibly and pointedly.

Thirdly—We are directed also by this so to interpret the Providences of God as to see their disciplinary and reformatory nature and learn thereby the lessons which God as our Father would teach us.

Fourthly—We are also here cautioned to look upon the afflictive Providences of God as really good and salutary to the highest interests, when properly understood and improved. At this point the speaker found an illustration for the whole argument of his discourse in the recent great calamity that had befallen the beautiful city of Chicago.

First—In this dispensation we may see God as the Father of lights, and also as good and perfect in His gifts, even in an affliction so great as this. All that was evil in this dispensation is of man; all that is good and perfect is of God. Its lessons we should seek to learn. Omitting much that was said, he closed his discourse by observing that no doubt Chicago and the country in general, for some reason known to God, needed some such visitation—one so eminently fitting to assert the government of God over His creatures; to humble the heart and teach it to feel its dependence upon God as the Divine Father of us all. This thought was extended and applied to many other providences, both personal and national.

It was also good and perfect in that it gave such a grand, glorious occasion for man to express his faith in the brotherhood of man, and his sympathy and love for his fellow-man in distress. This occasion and its improvement is of invaluable worth to our country. It is a lesson to the race of man everywhere, and thank God for the noble and grand response that has come up from the throbbing and sympathizing heart of our common humanity wherever the sad news has been heard. From Maine to San Francisco from the North to the Crescent City the response was almost universal. Of what inestimable value is such a demonstration of national unity and sympathizing regard to our common country. How unifying and uniforming its influences upon the nation. And how well calculated to bring the several parts of our common country together. We should therefore be careful not to err so as to disconnect God from this great event, but to see Him present therein teaching us that we should seek to glorify Him in our bodies and spirits which are His, and to cultivate sentiments of love and peace to our fellow man everywhere. That we may feel the more fully the binding influences of the Fatherhood of God, so that as we may be brought as children of the same family to worship and adore at his feet. "God is love." "God is light." Yea, He is the Father of lights. Let us see Him in every darkness in this character. Then will every cloud of affliction reveal in its silver lining the smiling face of our Heavenly Father.

MORE A BLESSING THAN A CURSE.

Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, in Messiah Lutheran Church.

Text, Luke 13:1-5. "There were present at that season some that told Him of the Galileans, whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices. And Jesus answering said unto them, Suppose ye that these Galileans were sinners above all the Galileans, because they suffered such things? I tell you, Nay: but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. Or those eighteen on whom the tower in Siloam fell and slew them, think ye that they were sinners above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem? I tell you, Nay: but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish."

Jesus here teaches that the victims of a great calamity are not necessarily sinners above all others; but these calamities should make us conscious of our own sins and lead us to repentance. Not only for the immediate sufferers, but also for us the great fire in Chicago has important lessons. And it is not only the privilege but also the duty of the pulpit to draw spiritual instruction from the sad disaster.

1. The great disaster from little causes. "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth." Many things which we call trifles contain germs of great power; they are causes whose effects are endless and ever increasing. This is true in morals as well as in nature. Little things form habits and make character. A single choice may determine a man's destiny. A spark of passion fanned into a flame may consume a man. In spiritual things God recognizes nothing as a trifle.

But while we learn the greatness of little things, we also learn

2. The littleness of great things. What it took a generation and millions of money to construct, is consumed in a few hours. Heaps of ashes and unshapely ruins are the ghosts of the wealth and grandeur of a week ago. With greater eloquence than the wise man Chicago preaches to us: "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity."

3. A lesson of Humility. In prosperity God is to be recognized and to be thanked. There is no room for boasting. "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." The supposed fire-proof buildings, the millionaire's palace, and the wealthy bank are consumed as well as the poor man's hovel. Before the elements, before death and before God, rich and poor, high and low, are all alike.

4. No one liveth to himself. All Americans felt interested in Chicago and rejoiced in its enterprise. Now the whole country, and, to some extent, even Europe is affected by the calamity. And every true heart in the country is moved with sympathy. The noble response of the whole nation to the mute but eloquent appeal of Chicago.

5. Great disasters make the conscience active and draw out man's religious nature. Many instances connected with the great fire illustrate this. It is similar in all great calamities, as in storms, in earthquakes, in floods, and in pestilence. Humboldt, speaking of Caraccas, in South America, refers to the earthquake which, in 1812, out of a population of 50,000, destroyed 12,000, and says: "Many persons who had long lived together without being married were now married; children were received by parents who had formerly rejected them; goods were restored by persons who had never been suspected of theft, and families that had long been at enmity were now reconciled."

6. But on others the effect is different; disaster only makes them more desperate in wickedness. Extortion during the fire. Incendiaries, pickpockets, and thieves were busy, when one would have thought that a desire to help would have been the feeling of every heart.

7. A lesson of gratitude for our blessings. We should appreciate God's gifts and recognize our dependence on Him. We should repent of our past ingratitude. If the lessons taught by the great calamity are well learned by the nation, the fire may prove more of a blessing than a curse. And even to the sufferers the disaster may prove a blessing and the prophet's language be realized: "And I will bring the third part through the fire, and will refine them as silver is refined, and will try them as gold is tried; they shall call on my name, and I will hear them. I will say it is my people, and they shall say, 'The Lord is my God.'"

INSTRUCTION AND WARNING.

Extract from Sermon by Rev. B. F. Woodburn, Sandusky Street Baptist Church, Allegheny.

Her sun is gone down while it was yet day. Jeremiah xv: 9.

There are events of such commanding interest that the public teacher would fail in the performance of his duty if he neglected to refer to them for the purpose of impressing upon the awakened mind the lessons proper to the occasion. He has the vantage ground. Attention, as has been remarked, is secured. The occurrence is already a subject of thought. The event speaks. The preacher's duty is to endeavor to lead the mind into such trains of reflection as may promote the interests of religion and the spiritual welfare of his hearers.

If a sparrow falls not to the ground unnoticed by the Creator, surely in the calamity which has fallen upon one of the foremost cities of this continent, filled many hearts with sorrow, and excited the sympathy of the nations, the hand of God may be recognized and the voice of God heard.

The passage I have chosen is the figurative mode adopted by the prophet to represent the destruction of Jerusalem, which was revealed to his inspired vision as already accomplished. It is intended to represent an unlooked for calamity—something out of the common course of events. The sun at evening sinks in the West. The almost imperceptible gradations of waning light do not attract our attention, but if the sun vanished from the heavens at noon-day it would excite astonishment in the minds of beholders. So a city or nation may grow old and pass through various stages of decay without attracting the attention of the world to her fate, but in those cases where there are no premonitions of decay and death, where the spoiler comes in the period of youthful strength and vigor—we are deeply impressed by what we term "a visitation of God," and we exclaim in sadness, "Her sun is gone down while it is yet day!"

I have chosen this passage and apply it not inappropriately as descriptive of the distressing calamity which has befallen that great city, whose name during the past week has been so often upon our lips; whose condition has been a subject of frequent thought; and whose sorrows have excited commiseration in our hearts. It may appear improper to use a figure that seems to imply total destruction, but this is not necessarily inferred from the use of such language. Jerusalem was to rise again. That Chicago will recover from the late catastrophe, and will be in the future, as in the past, a prominent city, is the universal hope and belief. That she will attain to that pre-eminent position she has heretofore occupied in the West may be a matter of doubt. In the last decade peculiar circumstances gave Chicago almost a monopoly of the trade of the West. During the war St. Louis was divided in political sentiment and subject to the inroads of the rebel hordes. What St. Louis lost Chicago gained. What our armies needed Chicago could supply. Wealth flowed into the hands of her citizens, much of which was employed in building those stately edifices which are now reduced to ashes. That another such favorable concurrence of circumstances will exist in the next decade cannot be expected. The vigor of her youth, the charm of her pristine beauty is gone, and years must pass before she can lift herself from the dust.

In Chicago's growth and destruction we have a two-fold lesson—instruction and warning.

1. *Instruction.* God teaches us the instability of earthly possessions. This is most impressively taught by the violent contrasts presented in this case. Man's power and helplessness, his strength and weakness are set over against each other. Man's strength, under a favoring Providence, is revealed in the results of Chicago's energy. In forty years a few huts in a marshy border of Lake Michigan had given place to a city eight miles in length by three in breadth, which rivalled in the magnificence of its buildings and the extent of its trade the oldest cities of America, and the name Chicago was recognized throughout the world as the watchword of inspiring hopefulness, untiring energy, unexampled progress and brilliant success.

Man's helplessness is revealed when these men who had been the agents in this grand work behold from afar these edifices they had erected, these values they had accumulated, melt away in the roar and ruin of a mighty conflagration. God sent Jeremiah to the potters to procure a vessel which was to be a sign to the inhabitants of Jerusalem. The prophet held up in view of the people for a moment the frail and beautiful work of art, and dashed it to the earth and placed his feet upon the fragments. On a grander theater has a sign been given to us in the history of the great city, which God has raised up and cast down before this generation. * * *

In the second part of his discourse the speaker noticed the relation between sin and suffering—that we had no right to infer that great sufferers were necessarily great sinners, but that all such calamities should be regarded as warnings. "Except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish."

DESTRUCTION OF MAN'S HOPES.

Rev. A. B. Leonard, Pastor of Smithfield M. E. Church.

one time a prince in his day—his property was consumed by fire. He had a family—sons and daughters whom he loved—yet they perished together during a season of social rejoicing. He had health, but was smitten in his flesh and in his bones by loathsome diseases, and his afflictions became so heavy that he cursed the day of his birth. He had friends, but in the day of trouble "miserable comforters were they all." He had a wife, but, when seated in the ashes, and striving to maintain his integrity, she would have him "curse God and die." Job, then, fully understood the meaning of the words "and thou destroyest the hope of man." Hope is a natural principle, and is shared by every human heart. It is only when great adversity overtakes us that we become fearful and despondent. Hope is one of the greatest inspirations of our being, and without it life would be almost intolerable. All men have hopes—expectations and disires for those things which contribute to or are supposed to contribute to their happiness. Many of our hopes are realized, as we journey on through life. God does not disappoint them all. In a greater or less degree we realize many if not all of our hopes. Yet how often are we disappointed? How suddenly may our fondest anticipations be prostrated? We may have health to-day, and to morrow our bodies may be covered with the most loathsome disease. We may have fortune now, and in another hour our wealth may take unto itself wings and flee from us forever. We may have reputation to-day, but the busy tongue of scandal may blast our fair fame in an evil hour, and leave behind a lasting stain. We have no absolute certainty of realizing all our hopes, or of retaining in security those things of which we are now possessed.

We have all learned, within the past few days, how speedily and how terribly the hope of man may be blasted—how soon all our temporal possessions may be swept away. In the case of Chicago we see how forcible are the words of our text. In looking through the pages of history, I fail to find a single parallel to this terrible calamity. Ancient cities, in their destruction, furnish no comparison with this. The burning of ancient Rome, the great fire in London, and the conflagration in New York, are not to be compared with the destruction of Chicago. In London only four hundred acres were burned over, while in Chicago over twenty-five hundred acres of the richest and fairest portions of the city melted like wax before the flame. As the extent of territory destroyed is without a parallel, so also is the number of persons rendered homeless and shelterless. We are utterly appalled at the manner of its destruction—so rapid that thousands upon thousands barely escaped with their lives.

The growth of Chicago was marked and wonderful. Thirty-four years ago it was chartered as a city, but it was then a very inconsiderable town. Its location was a low plot of ground, over which the waters of the lake flowed, and it was begun to be built almost in the waters of the lake. Yet what wonders her enterprising people have wrought in these thirty years! As there is no parallel to her destination, so it is difficult to find a parallel to her growth. Notwithstanding the wonderful developments of these thirty years—the thousands of acres crowned with magnificent dwellings, warehouses, factories, churches, and all the institutions, public and private, which go to make a great city—it required scarce thirty hours to annihilate them all!

And what are the lessons which Chicago teaches? I will not attempt to follow out this subject in all its bearings, but we may learn that when the elements which the God of the universe controls are let loose against man's works, these puny efforts are consumed in a moment. In this doomed city the work of thirty years was not only destroyed as with a breath, but caused such confusion and consternation as were never before witnessed in the history of the world. The loss of property, great as it is, is not comparable with the suffering of the people. There was also great loss of life. There are hundreds of broken and distressed households in Chicago. The suffering of those hundred thousand homeless and penniless creatures, deprived of everything but life, must have been fearful indeed; but who can conceive of the agony endured by those whose kindred perished in the flames? Was there ever, in the history of this nation, a spectacle which called so loudly upon humanity everywhere for sympathy and aid, as ruined Chicago?

But what are we to learn? you ask. In reply, I may say that this great calamity is a providence. If there is anything providential in God's dealings with man, this visitation must be so regarded. We can read the history of the destruction of the "cities of the plain," Sodom and Gomorrah, and of ancient Babel, whose destruction was foretold years in advance. So Jerusalem fell in accordance with prophetic utterance. In these instances the providence was unmistakable. Some one may doubt whether God so deals with the cities of to-day, but who can question that He superintends the events of this age just as He did in the ages that are past? I know that we are now taught that there is no direct interposition of God in the affairs of men; and I know some men hold that the laws of nature only operate in the events of the world. What is the law of nature but the will of God? I do not believe that everything which happens is ordained of God, because I know that many things occur contrary to his will; but what I mean to assert is that everything is primarily or secondarily under the directing hand of God. Why should there have been such a preparation for the destruction of Chicago? For weeks there had been no rain, and everything combustible was ready to burst ablaze from a mere spark. The winds of heaven were let loose, and ready to fan the flames to tenfold intensity when the upsetting of a lamp should furnish the occasion of their bursting forth. The rain which fell and put out the fire might have fallen earlier if God had so willed, but He did not. If God notes the sparrow's fall, think ye that He does not also note the great events transpiring among His intelligent creatures? I confess I do not see all that God intends to bring out of such a dire calamity; but doubtless good will come of it, not only to Chicago, but to the whole nation. Let us now present a few thoughts in connection with this wonderful visitation.

First. There is no other city in the whole country from which the calamity could have been so universally felt. It is the most central city of the whole land, and had direct commercial intercourse with all the world. Every country with which the American nation trades, poured its wealth into Chicago. It commanded more wealth than St. Louis, and drew to its warehouses the trade of the great west. There is not a city in the Union that does not to-day feel the shock of the destruction of Chicago. Look at the item of insurance alone, how it ramifies through all the principal companies of the country. Some of these, away off in distant New England, are crippled by the disaster, while many nearer to the scene have been utterly bankrupted. Nearly all have suffered, in a greater or less degree. So the banking institutions, the manufacturing establishments, and the mercantile houses have borne a share of the great loss. God could not have sent destruction upon any other city where the loss could have been so universally experienced, and the whole nation has been called upon to seek out the lesson which the calamity teaches.

Secondly. We have seen that Chicago had a very rapid growth; that fortunes were speedily amassed, and that the city had become the pride and boast of her people. As a result, perhaps, of the speedy accumulation of wealth, Chicago was a "fast-living" city. Thousands had become rich in a few years, and were living in luxury. They lavished millions upon their mansions and their business houses, and thus the city grew and became the wonder of the world. In her providential destruction we must learn that man's investments are very insecure. Though men may build of brick, of marble, of granite, and of iron—though he may hedge his habitation with fire-proof walls, and place his bonds and his jewels in fire-proof vaults—God says, "I control the elements by which I can sweep all these away in a moment!" How utterly helpless, under the elements of fire and wind in adverse motion, was that city! From this the whole nation may learn that its safety is not in man's hands, but in God's.

Thirdly, We may still further learn that, with all its strength, and grandeur, and fancied security, the city contained within itself the chief elements of its own destruction. The millions of feet of lumber, and the thousands of tons of coal distributed throughout the city, invited the coming of the fire-fiend. This represents a danger that threatens all the great cities of the land. How many of them contain the elements of their own destruction, is a question which all should ponder. Chicago was a city of show, admired for its grandeur and magnificence, and how few who have visited it ever dreamed that it could have perished by fire! As its citizens rested in fancied security, so there are in our social and religious conditions the seeds of destruction. We have that vanity of spirit, that pride of heart, and that turning from God which invites our destruction. The people of Rome put on the glitter and tinsel of show, forgot the true religion, and God destroyed them. Let the nation take warning, and let the Church also see that there is less of show and more of the real and substantial.

Fourthly—Again, let us learn to open all the avenues of compassion for all men. The great heart of the nation beats in sympathy for the stricken city, and sends succor to the suffering. The great calamity has opened the fountains of pity in every breast. St. Louis, which, under sharp business rivalry, had been wont to look with jealous eyes upon Chicago, was the first to tender aid! All feeling of envy was forgotten in the wails of woe! All avenues of travel became crowded with the messengers of love and mercy. Never was there such a universal unsealing of the fountains of love and sympathy. Our exercise of the virtues of charity and benevolence should make us all feel as members of one universal brotherhood.

Lastly, let us learn that the hope of man is vain—that we cannot place our trust in man's devices. We must fix our hopes upon more secure foundations. Let us turn from that desolated city by the lake, to that city of God, the new Jerusalem, where conflagration can never come. Let us lay up treasures in Heaven. It is ours to seek that "city that hath foundation, whose builder and maker is God." If we so look upon this great calamity, we shall all be the better for it.

THE UNCERTAINTY OF ALL EARTHLY THINGS.

By Rev. Mr. Barclay, at Grace Reformed Church, Webster Avenue.

"And he looked toward Sodom and Gomorrah, and toward all the land of the plain, and beheld, and lo the smoke of the country went up as the smoke of a furnace." Genesis XIX :28.

This was the sight that met Abraham's view when he looked towards the plains. He could see nothing but smoke and devastation which extended for miles.

On last Sunday our country was electrified by dispatches that the Lake city was in flames, and this news occasioned great excitement in all directions In 1830, Chicago contained some thirty houses and the whole country around was a sickly swamp. This swamp had been transformed into one of the handsomest and most enterprising cities on the continent numbering over 300,000 inhabitants. It was a city whose enterprise and greatness extended over the entire civilized world. In fact the city sprang up as if by magic the wonder and admiration of many thousands

Chicago was not as true an observer of the Lord's day as we could wish for it, but as a business mart it stood next to New York. In the short space of thirty-six hours, the entire business portion of the beautiful city was laid in ashes, notwithstanding the city, like all other great cities, was supplied with all the modern improvements and appliances for checking fires. What were termed fire proof buildings crumbled with the rest when wrestled with by the fiery element. God in his own way had sent the rain and the fire was checked. And now the cry had come for assistance—food, clothing, shelter and the other necessaries of life, What a glorious sight it was to see the entire country responding so generously to the appeal for aid, and sending in their liberal contributions. The lessons of the great fire, as interpreted by the reverend gentleman, were:

First. The uncertainty of all earthly things. Men believed themselves secure in their so-called fire proof buildings, that had been reared as monuments of skill and ingenuity—made, as they supposed, to last for ages, or perhaps, forever; but in a moment a spark kindled a flame, and in another they were reduced to ashes.

Secondly, We see the hand of God in mercy and judgment. Hundreds of fires have occurred in Chicago before, but never has there been any entailing such serious loss as the late calamity. Who was it that caused the drought which made Chicago a tinder box? Who controlled the terrific gale that carried the flames from house to house and from block to block? Was it man or nature? The atheist will ascribe it to nature, but it was God who directed the storm that fanned the flames. It was He who had caused the rain to fall at such an opportune moment when all other means to quench the fire had failed. This speaks to us all "that He is a Judge and that His mercy endureth forever." This is a warning to our country of its wickedness, the great and crying sin that at present rules being an earnest and longing desire to accumulate riches. This is not only true of cities, but applies with equal force to the whole country. There is a growing desire to get money regardless of the means resorted to obtain it. Verily "the love of money is the root of all evil."

The true principle with the Christian religion is to lay up for yourselves treasures in Heaven, "where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, nor thieves break through nor steal."

Th reverend gentleman also referred to the ravages by fire in the great Northwest, and said the appeals for aid and Christian sympathy came as strongly from that quarter as suffering Chicago. It gives us a higher appreciation of human nature to see how the entire country responds to the cry for help now coming up from Chicago and the West. It makes us feel proud of human nature, notwithstanding our sins.

Rev. T. H. Hanna, Pastor of the Second U. P. Church, Sixth Avenue.

"Thus hath the Lord God showed unto me; and behold the Lord God called to contend by fire, and it devoured the great deep and did burn up a part."—Amos vii., 4.

After referring to the three visions of the prophet mentioned in this chapter—viz., the grasshoppers, the fire and the plumb-line, or famine threatened but averted by the prayer of God's servant, the fire partially destroying their cities, and entire destruction for the continued wickedness of Israel—Mr. Hanna said: For the second vision every eye turns westward to-day to see its realization or application—"God contending by fire." It must be terrible, it is terrible; how terrible no pen can tell; how terrible none can conceive who took no part in the fight; nor can even he relate who startled from sleep, it may be, threw all his energy into the contest, but retreated before the charging heat; fell back and saw his houses go, his wealth vanish, his wife and little darlings overtaken by it and wrapped up in its hot folds, their dying shrieks sounding above the roaring flood of fire. Yet in this inexpressibly terrible manner the contentions of the Almighty have been felt in our borders. In a few short hours, Chicago, the pride of our country, the wonder of all lands considering her age, her enterprise and thrift; standing peerless among the cities of the globe in a few short hours has been turned to a huge, black, smoldering ruin. One week ago she stood clothed in wondrous beauty, destined, as she thought, to "sit a lady forever;" but on Tuesday, as by a blast of hell, her richest portion disappeared in smoke. Heroic was the energy of her citizens as they strove against their doom; quick was the help neighboring cities forwarded, but still on the hot destroyer strode. A sea of water was dashed in its face, but it "devoured the great deep" in its furious course. Rivers lay in its way, but it leaped across them; fire proof buildings stood in its path, it melted them up and hurried on in its mad career, until over fourteen thousand of her homes, churches, marts and palaces were in ashes; $300,000,000 of her wealth had vanished; a hundred thousand of her people were homeless and almost naked, filling up the unburnt district and crowding back into the open prairie; while God only knows how many of her inhabitants were in the other world, smothered or blistered to death by the fire-fiends breath. Oh, the wailing of the children! Oh, the anguish of the women! It breaks the heart to think of these things.

Nor in Chicago alone does the scourge sweep pitilessly, but up in Michigan and Wisconsin, over hundreds of miles in length and breadth the flame has rushed, eating up the food of man and beast, carrying off barn and dwelling, village and inhabitants, until thousands are missing and ten thousand more are left to face the bitter winter, homeless and penniless, with every full granary a pile of ashes. Yes; terribly have we felt the contentions of fire—"a part," a larger part than was ever known in modern history, has been "burnt up."

What lessons does this calamity teach us? What lessons for the present? what lessons for all the future? It has already taught us a lesson of sympathy; quickly was it learned and grandly was it expressed. Since the hour when telegraph wires were first stretched, they never performed so noble a day's work; they never seemed so angelic in their mission, as they did on last Tuesday, in flashing from every point offers of help in money, in bread, in clothing, in pitying words to poor Chicago. Since railroad tracks were first laid, cars never thundered over them so rapidly and on such a Christlike mission, as they did on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and every day since, carrying "without money and without price," bread for the hungry, clothing for the naked, and strong men to help those worn down in battling with the flames that were eating up Chicago. Since printer's ink first lettered a sheet, such noble sentiments, such touching appeals, such unanimity of thought and feeling was never known as a united press spoke help and healing for suffering Chicago. From San Francisco to New York, and down through the South and across the sea, the offers of succor come. It is not an uprising of the people to save a nation. That was grand, but in the nation's death we had all fallen together; it must be saved else we should all lie low. The people felt this and arose for her deliverance. But this is grander far than that, in that it is more unselfish. This is humanity touched at humanity's distress, and hastening, forgetful of self, to bring relief. To know there is so much pure sympathy, so much sacrificial interest in our brethren; to hear the outgushing of the people's pity, and witness the spontaneous outflowing of their benefactions, is worth a score of Chicagos. The nation is one great city less; it is weaker by loss of many millions of needed wealth; but it is stronger in virtue, in purity, in love, in self forgetfulness, in brotherly kindness, and in all the elements that constitute the true life of a nation.

But there are other lessons written in Chicago's doom. One is this: Desolating judgments are from God. He who believes God is, must believe that God reigns. God did not make the earth and then leave it to blind fatuity. And yet there are men who deny Providence, but assert that all things come from natural causes, and that it is sheer superstition to ascribe them to a Divine agency. But because the pen made these words did I the less write them? Because the King employs servants to execute his commands does he cease to exercise government? And yet to talk thus is just as truly wise and philosophical as to say that because there are natural causes operating together to bring about this result, God has no hand in their accomplishment. Natural causes are seen in producing these calamities. But what are natural causes? Are they independent, self-suggesting, self-adjusting, self-removing and controlling causes? No: They were in every case first from and are still controlled by the Divine Hand.

Learn another lesson. Desolating judgments are sent because of the sinfulness of men. Had sin never desolated the world, it had never felt His consuming stroke. And though I would not for an instant be guilty of such a censorious spirit, as the Jews exhibited with regard to the Galileans, or the eighteen who were crushed by the falling tower; nor for one moment suggest that this city was wicked above all other cities, yet I dare declare that it was a very wicked place, and that but for its guilt would no doubt be standing yet. And standing by her ruins to-day, we proclaim to our own city, to every city in our land, that but for God's mercy, our guilt would lay us as prone as she. It was lettered in her flames, it was borne upon her shrieking, it is carved upon her backened walls, and it is moaned out by her poverty stricken multitudes; "Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." Another lesson: Desolating judgments are turned away by prayer—though the worldling may call it fanaticism, and perchance even some Christians may term it enthusiasm, I confidently assert that it was prayer that saved the remnant of Chicago from the flames. "Oh, Lord! cease, we beseech Thee!" does more to deliver from the calamity that sweeps resistlessly forward, than all the skill and bravery of men. If we are taught the sinfulness of sin; if we are taught the power of prayer; if we are taught dependence upon God's providential care by this vision of Amos, so far as it finds its counterpart in the City of the Lakes, part consumed, part delivered from the flames, it will not have been written for us in vain. And may God shelter her homeless, and by God's blessing upon the indomitable energy and enterprise of her people, encouraged by the help their brothers give, may a new city arise, Phœnix-like, from its ashes, as industrious, as rich, as beautiful as before; and with this to crown her glory and insure here perpetuity—that she has taken the Lord for her strength and her salvation.

Miss Nilsson made her first appearance in opera in the United States at the Boston Theater on Monday evening last, and her performance is said to have been a complete success.

LETTER FROM DETROIT.

The Late Destructive Fires—The City a Tinder-Box—Urgent Necessities of the Stricken People.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

DETROIT MICH., October 15, 1871.

On last Monday morning the citizens of Sault Ste. Marie, on awaking, were astonished to find that almost total darkness prevailed. The air was thick with smoke, and full of ashes, while the very atmosphere they breathed was alive with flies and the ground covered with ashes like the sprinkling of snow. This, with a strong smell of fire, made the people feel as though the last day had come. So extremely thick was the smoke that navigation was suspended for that day, as no sane man would venture down the river under the circumstances. The smoke had driven the flies out of the woods, and it seemed as though they would drown everything which had life. There was no fire known within seventy-five miles on an air line, so you may well imagine the fierceness of the fire where it did rage.

On Tuesday a strong wind cleared away the smoke somewhat, and I took steam to this place. When we reached Lake Huron we again found ourselves enveloped in smoke, which was so thick and attended with such a strong smell of fire that it was almost impossible to breathe. Cabin and State rooms were all dense and thick with smoke, and the officers of the steamer could scarcely stand on watch outside.

We reached here last night and the first word we heard on landing was, did you hear of the Chicago fire? Did you hear that Michigan and Wisconsin were on fire? At the hotel the talk was fire; in the stores it is fire, and on the streets it is fire, fire, fire; everything seems to be on fire. I have seen no such excitement since the time the news came that Fort Sumter was attacked, as I have seen here to-day.

The fire at Chicago is a terrible thing and is a national calamity; but I doubt whether it will entail half the misery on the sufferers as will the fire in this State and Wisconsin. The people here are doing nobly, and to-day collections are being taken up all over this city, while the places of amusement are giving benefits for the sufferers, and wagons are passing through the streets with bells on them, asking for clothing. Scarcely a boat comes in but brings some poor souls who have been driven from comfortable homes, without anything, and have then to mourn the loss of some dear friends who perished by the devouring element. As if the fire fiend were not sufficiently satiated by its destructive march through the United States, he stepped across the river and gave Windsor a scorching, from which it will not soon recover. Detroit is dreadfully alarmed, as well it may be, as it is a perfect tinder-box, for the weather is very dry. Besides this, they fear an influx of roughs from Chicago, who may do immense harm. Every precaution is being taken. There is a strong extra police force on duty, and the fire department is greatly increased also.

Should any roughs be found committing depredations, they will find an easy way across Jordan, and that speedily, too.

The loss of life and property in the State of Michigan will be immense.

A. P. H.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.

They Take the Oath, and Assume Their Duties Tuesday.

Messrs. McGunnegel and Stuckrath, the Commissioners elect, having received their certificates of election, appeared before Judge Sterrett, of the Quarter Sessions, Tuesday, and took the official oath. They will enter upon their duties to-day, Messrs. Dilworth and Robb retiring. Commissioner Scott has been lying quite ill at his residence in McClure township for two weeks past, and will not be able to be in the office for some days yet. Mr. Robb, however, who has become quite familiar with the business during his brief term, will remain for a week or more to introduce the new incumbents into the routine of the office. It was not the intention of Messrs. McGunnegle and Stuckrath to assume their duties until the first of November, as that has been the custom at the office for a number of years past. Many of their friends, however, have urged them to take hold at once, and in deference to their wishes they have done so. The affairs of the office are in good shape, and they will have no difficulty in starting in right.

How London Is Governed.

Dr. Leiber calls this "the age of cities." It seems also to be the age of municipal corruptions, and that philosopher or statesman who can solve the problem of their government so as to harmonize dense population with the highest demands of political liberty, giving us honesty and efficiency as the outcome will be a benefactor of the world. A New York journal, in view of the deplorable condition of affairs in that city, gives some information concerning the system by which the largest city in the world—London—is managed, the facts being of interest to the citizens of every considerable town.

The government of London consists of a Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council. Before the Norman conquest, every ten families in the metropolis were formed into an association, and held responsible for the good conduct of the several members. This was the origin of what are now known as the guilds, which, under a charter of Edward III., became corporate companies. Edward himself was entrolled as a merchant tailor, and the guilds in those days were designed chiefly for the protection of craftsmen; or, in other words, were a species of trades unions. There are now eighty of these guilds, and membership is gained either by birth, appren- [illegible] vote for municipal officers.

The Common Council consists of 240 members, representing the different wards of the city, and they are elected for a limited term by the freemen, aforesaid. The Aldermen are twenty-six in number, one for each ward, elected in the same manner, but for life. Any person elected Alderman and refusing to serve is liable to a fine of $2,500. The only eligible candidates are Aldermen who have served as Sheriff, and of these two names are selected and submitted to the Mayor and Aldermen, who generally choose the oldest man. If the successful party declines the honor he is fined $5,000 for inexcusable modesty. The Lord Mayor receives a salary of $45,000, but it not unfrequently costs him $20,000 additional to get through his official term respectably. He presides at all aldermanic courts, and at all meetings of the Common Council, and in the common hall. He is also a judge in the Court of Hustings, in the Central Criminal Court, and in the Guildhall sessions. He hrs his own Court in the Mansion House, and is occupied from four to six hours each day in the trial of minor cases. Moreover, he is conservator of the Thames, which requires him to attend to nine Courts a year; is admiral of the port, head of the lieutenancy of the city, clerk of the markets, performs certain duties in privy council, presides at public meetings, entertains distinguished strangers, and makes himself useful and ornamental in a variety of other ways. Evidently the Lord Mayor of London earns his salary, and we can see why it is that the greatest care is always taken in selecting the proper man for this highly honorable and responsible position.

The members of the council must be of unimpeachable record; no man who has ever been a bankrupt, or compromised with his creditors, is eligible. The council is the legislative body of the city; it makes, amends and repeals laws, attends to the finances, regulates the navigation of the Thames, appoints many of the officials and fixes their salaries, and is, in short, generally responsible for the entire management of the municipality. There are twelve sessions a year, the mayor presiding, and the aldermen being *ex-officio* members. Forty members constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and of these at least two must be aldermen, and the mayor must be present either in persons or by deputy.

The duties of the aldermen are more simple and much less onerous. Each one is a justice of the peace, and attends for a week at a time in rotation at Guildhall for the performance of magisterial business. They are all expected to assist the lord mayor in his own courts whenever their services are required.

Losses of Philadelphia Insurance Companies by the Chicago Fire.

But three of the Philadelphia insurance companies maintained office agencies at Chicago, viz: the Franklin, the North America and the Enterprise. These had large lines of insurance on property in the burnt districts. The Franklin is involved to the amount of about $500,000, upon which it expects a salvage. The North America is involved to the amount of $600,000 on property within the limits of the burned district, on which it expects a salvage of $100,000, leaving the net loss at about half a million. The losses of the Enterprise are estimated at $200,000. The *Ledger* says:

These three companies being all that have agencies there, the other Philadelphia companies are not supposed to be largely involved, though almost all of the fire insurance companies suffer more or less. The Royal is in, as near as its officers can ascertain, to the extent of about $98,000; the other companies sustain losses each, ranging from ten to sixty thousand dollars. Though the losses here enumerated in the aggregate are pretty large, they are not at all serious, even in the instances where they are reported heaviest. All the companies announce their readiness for prompt payment on satisfactory adjustment; and, what will be gratifying information to parties indebted to the several companies on bond and mortgage, the losses, we are assured, will be paid without any demands being made upon that class of debtors.

Losses of the Shoe and Leather Trade by the Chicago Fire.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter says that probably the severest strain to which the eastern boot and shoe trade has ever been subjected will result from the Chicago calamity. At this season of the year the Chicago dealers, in common with dealers in all of the western and southern distributing points of the trade, accumulate large stocks of goods, which they are enabled to do, owing to a system of business and long credits that results in loading to repletion the western wholesalers once a year. In the fall of the year, also, the freight lines engaged in transporting millions of tons of produce from the West to the Eastern markets, reduce their tariff for return freights so low as to make it an object for the western merchants to take advantage of the low rates, the difference between September and February being usually two hundred per cent. in favor of the former month. Owing to these several influences, there can be no doubt that Chicago had on hand at the time of the conflagration the largest stock of goods ever before at any one time in her possession. It is estimated that the destruction of boots and shoes will easily foot up to a total loss of not less than $10,000,000 in value. Every shoe house in the East will feel the effect of this heavy loss. Many of them certainly must suffer severely. Worcester and Milford, producing about $12,000,000 yearly (in boots principally), sell the bulk of their goods in the fall of the year, and nearly all to Chicago. This may be accepted as an indication of the heavy losses to be sustained by the shoe trade.

Burning of Fire-Proof Buildings in Chicago.

[From the New York Sun.]

The explanation of the phenomenon is found in the unusual circumstances which gave rise to it. From the description of the progress of the conflagration, as witnessed by Mr. Abiel Palmer and others, standing on the roof of the Tremont House, it appears that the heat was so intense that it could not be endured by human beings at a distance of several blocks; brick walls weakened and wavered like india-rubber, and massive granite slabs cracked into thousands of pieces. Another account represents the surface of the river as boiling and giving off steam. No sooner would the flames touch one end of a building than they would burst forth at the other. The city, in a word, was enveloped in a sort of reverberatory furnace, like that employed to melt metallic ores. It is quite unphilosophical, in view of these facts, to attribute the failure of the supposed fire-proof methods of construction to any minor defects. Unbroken walls of stone or brick, with roofs of the same material, would have crumbled away like sand under such a trial.

Apprehended Coal Famine in Cincinnati.

[From the Enquirer of Saturday.]

There is serious apprehension just now that our city is in danger of a coal famine. The river is lower than it has been at this season for several years; the supply of coal at present in the city will not last longer than three or four weeks, and unless there is an early rise to bring down the fleets of coal boats now in waiting, we may anticipate a fuel panic and much suffering. The Board of Aldermen, at their meeting yesterday, provided a committee to confer with the railroad companies relative to the transportion of coal, in the event that our natural channel is cut off. It was sensible to do so, though the probabilities are that there will be a rise in the river before many days, which will relieve all anxiety.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

OUR STATE.

Ohio and Pennsylvania went into the recent election with the popular mind impressed that while the former was safe for the Republicans the latter was decidedly shaky and likely enough destined to be lost to the Republicans, both as to the State ticket and the Legislature. Regarding Pennsylvania there seemed to be extant the idea that if she could take care of herself she might do it, but as for Ohio she must be carried at any rate. Eloquent speakers from all parts of the country were poured in upon her, many of them going straight through Pennsylvania, some of them without asking a question, others making insufficient excuses for not stopping to give us a lift. Strangely enough Ohio, with by far the better prospect, became the object of deep solicitude, while Pennsylvania, notwithstanding our election was quite as important—more so, in fact, considering that almost as an invariable rule Presidential elections are decided by the vote of this State, the preceding State election going far to decide the National contest—was kindly permitted to take care of herself. True, Secretary Robeson made a few speeches in the Eastern part of the State, otherwise we fought our own fight. The result in the two States is that Pennsylvania has given about the same majority on the State ticket as Ohio, done considerably better in the Legislature, and shown that she is the more reliably Republican State of the two.

Among ourselves it is interesting to observe that the result is due largely to inroads upon some of the strong Democratic counties in the East. Western Pennsylvania, where the heavy Republican vote lies, has done not more than fair. Had this part of the State done what it might have done the Republican majority in the State would have fallen not much below forty thousand. While there was a good degree of life in that part of the State, and great activity in Philadelphia, Western Pennsylvania was apathetic, merely holding its own on the popular vote of '69 and members of the Legislature. Whatever were the causes, the fact is at least noticable, but not particularly creditable to this Republican stronghold and affords food for reflection. It should not be for a moment supposed that Western Pennsylvania is not as capable and willing as ever to roll up its great majorities under conditions calculated to awaken the energies of the party; and all that now concerns us here and our friends abroad, is the importance of having the conditions such as will bring out the full strength of the party,—for we conclude that it will not be entirely safe to rely on the other parts of the State at all times to do as well as this fall.

OLD AND NEW CATHOLICS IN GERMANY.

Generel statements convey a very feeble impression of the earnestness and depth of feeling which mark the controversy for some time going on in portions of Germany, especially in Bavaria, between the old and the new Catholics. A more distinct and satisfactory notion of the character of the movement is afforded by some of the details given by the newspapers which are published near the scene. These details prove that the fanaticism of the adherents of the new dogma is thoroughly aroused, and that they are prepared, if necessary, to reinforce the ordinary weapons of spiritual warfare, with arms of flesh. A remarkable scene of the kind to which we allude, was one of which the Bishop of Passau was lately the hero, and the occasion was the presentation of the members of the Metropolitan Chapter of Passau, to Mr. Lipowski, the President of Lower Bavaria. The President, it seems, is one of the warm supporters of Dr. Doellinger, and was one of the signers of the address some time ago offered to him [illegible] Lipowski being about to retire, Bishop Henri at once began, in the most violent tone, to talk about the rights of the church, and to recount the various injuries of which it has recently been the object. By this speech not only etiquette but common propriety was set at naught; the President therefore refused to listen to the Bishop and warned him not to say more in so offensive a manner. The admonition was disregarded, when Mr. Lipowski withdrew. But the Bishop followed him into the street, and pursued him there with his vehement denunciations. At length sternly ordered to hold his peace, the Bishop pointed to the fortress which overlooks the town, and declared that he was "ripe for imprisonment, and that under present circumstances and for the honor of God and the church, he would rather live in a fortress than in his episcopal palace." Some think the Bishop insane; but his acts are probably to be referred to the religious excitement of the time.

Another incident illustrates the Papal enthusiasm of a portion of the people. Braunsberg was the scene, and Dr. Wollmann, the excommunicated Professor, was the occasion of the exhibition. On the 10th of September Dr. Wollmann went to his parish church, accompanied by two of his colleagues. He had been warned the day before, that if he should go to the church, he would either not be allowed to enter, or would be thrown out. In fact, two men armed with clubs, had taken position at the door, seemingly for the purpose mentioned. However, Wollmann was permitted to go in and occupy his place on one of the seats appropriated to the municipal counsellors of the city. Presently the the sacristan, Sroun, went to him, and in the name of the Canon, requested him to leave the church. "Tell the Canon that I will not do so," was the reply. Mr. Dietrich, the officiating clergyman, then went on with the celebration of mass, through the communion of the priest, when he abruptly stopped and withdrew from the altar. The lights were then extinguished, and the worshipers were left on their knees, to wait for the retirement of Dr. Wollmann, before they could receive the sacrament. Among the crowd which filled the church were the students of the upper classes of the city gymnasium, surrounding the excommunicated professor, to protect him from injury or open insult, if anything of the kind should be attempted. Wollmann, seeing how matters stood, and anxious to avoid violence, and possibly bloodshed, withdrew from the place. He is said to have made up his mind not to attend mass again in the parish church of Braunsberg.

BONAPARTIST INTRIGUES AND PROSPECTS.

"Political disturbances in Corsica," as reported by cable in Tuesday's paper, are not the only indications of Bonapartist activity and intrigue, which at the present time are watched by Frenchmen everywhere with intense anxiety. As one of them lately said, "one hears of nothing else; intrigues in the army, intrigues among the *bourgeoisie*, intrigues in the towns and the country, in the agricultural class and among the workingmen of the great industrial centers." Whether the President of the Republic and the National Assembly have acted in the wisest and generally best manner under the difficult circumstances in which they are placed, may be a question. In any case they must have been subject to harsh criticism, and even their supporters admit that their proceedings are open to easy misconstruction and irritating misinterpretations. Monarchists of all classes, the men devoted to "the traditions of a thousand years," are dissatisfied and full of concern for the interests of their respective parties in the future; the moderate Republicans, also, are suspicious of evil designs in high quarters, while the ultra-Republicans are utterly skeptical as to the possibility of gaining their political aims in the way of quiet and peaceful working. The situation seems eminently favorable for imperialist operations. Then, the Bonapartists are everywhere. Officials of the empire, or rather ex-officials, made friends of the dynasty by many years of favor, countless adventurers, animated not only by gratitude for what they have received, but by hopes of benefits to come, are busy, not only in various disguises, but openly. They become daily bolder in their toils and intrigues for the restoration of the empire, their watchword being, "Thiers has made a *fiasco*, and the country naturally wishes to return to the government which gave it twenty years of order and prosperity." And the anxiety caused by the knowledge of these intrigues, an alarm resting like a nightmare upon the better portion of the French people, was lately increased by the report that prominent Bonapartists, such as General Frossard, were placed, or about to be placed, in influential positions by the actual Government. Though this report turns out to have been unfounded, it seems likely to have been originated in the apparent policy of conciliating by preferment some conspicuous members of the Imperialist party.

Over against these influences in favor of a restoration are placed the intense odium and disgust with which the Emperor and his rule are regarded by the limited portion of the people capable, by education and character, of appreciating the injuries and degradation inflicted on the nation, by those twenty prosperous years. The political imbecility produced by personal government, the corruption of manners, the insulting pretense of an empire of peace which waged war in the Crimea, in Italy, in China, in Mexico and against Germany, with the sacrifice of more than a million of lives and of countless treasure—all these things and many more, though vividly remembered by a portion of the people, probably make but a slight impression upon the majority. The peasantry care little for them, indeed cannot be expected to reason concerning them at all, while the citizen class, trembling for their property before the socialists and the enemies of order, may be ready enough to sympathize with the peasantry in their respect for and submission to a ruler, whose promise of tranquility and security is guaranteed by the memory of twenty years' experience. How it is to end it would be rash to foretell. The late Emperor is expected to issue a manifesto soon. It is certainly remarkable that French politicians seem to know so little concerning the real political feeling of the army.

The Grand Duke Alexis is not only a great Russian dignitary, but he is known, also, to be a very nice young man. No practical reason exists, therefore, why the owners of the houses which have been hired for the accommodation of him and his suite, in New York and in Washington, should consult annals and memoirs with the view of getting exact details concerning the frightful condition in which the Great Peter used to leave the fine houses which he occupied during his latter visit to the west of Europe. Besides the general feeling of interest with which republican Americans look forward to the visit of an actual living royalty, besides the fluttering anticipations of pleasure with which some fair republicans think of the possibility of talking to or dancing with the Grand Duke, some momentary feelings of anxiety may have been awakened here and there by the report of that Polish meeting in New York, a few days ago. It is not strange that respectable Poles are concerned by the mere suspicion on any sufficient grounds that one of their nationality meditates harm to the son of the Czar. Sane Anglo-Saxons, even when harrassed by oppression and wrong, do not think of assassination as a remedy. They shrink from the crime as one of cowardice and treachery. Regarding the Czar as the great friend and ally of the nation, the entire American people will be the Grand Duke's body guard while he remains in the country, and nothing would so deeply compromise Polish nationality, or so effectually destroy any existing sympathy for its refugees among us, as an attempt of the kind which the New York Poles seem to dread. The fear, if at all grounded, rests probably upon a knowledge of that peculiar fanaticism or insanity, by which in France a few members of the Polish colony there, have lately been enabled to make all the rest almost odious to the better portion of the French people.

In forecasting the Grand Duke's visit another subject of some slight anxiety in certain circles of the capital is said to be the peculiar relations between Mr. Catacazy, the Russian Minister, and the President and his Secretary of State. So much nonsensical gossip on the subject has been published that one handle [illegible] Catacazy, to which M. Westman, the Vice Chancellor of the Russian Empire, responded by objecting to the time as inopportune just before the Grand Duke's visit, as a new Minister would be unable to arrive in season for his reception. The American cabinet, was, therefore, requested to *tolerate* Catacazy. On the other hand, the Russian Minister is reported as saying that all the differences between himself and the Cabinet are of a political nature, which is likely to be true enough.

We suspect that the most thoroughly used up man in Pennsylvania just now is the Hon W. A. Wallace—perhaps we ought to refer to him as the late Mr. Wallace—who, as Chairman of the Democratic Committee, conducted the canvass in this State which resulted in nothing but disaster to his party and himself. He entered the canvass with expectations which were paralleled only by his promises. He was going to redeem the State for a certainty, and cover himself with glory, whereby the United States Senate would be reached as a reward of his services. And he was going to do all this in a manner so cute and mysterious that everybody would be filled with wonder and his fame rendered little less than immortal. With him the old methods were out of date—he had a new one, a sort of patent right of his own. He made a list of legislative districts which he was going to take from the Republicans, whereby the Legislature would be secured and the State ticket snaked through in a twinkling. The machinery was all underground,—only himself as the head of the wonderful affair being visible to the faithful, who regarded him with mingled confidence and awe. For Major Errett, the Chairman of the Republican Committee, there was nothing better than pity mingled with contempt. What could *he* do in such a field,—how was *he* going to run a great State, and lead his party to victory? Mr. Wallace was happy—happy in his labors, doubly happy in the prospect, and his followers were really distressed about what they could do for him as a sufficient reward for his services and a suitable recognition of his powers as a strategist and organizer. They resolved to be magnanimous towards their opponents, and Major Errett in particular, for whom so bad a fate was in store. They would be forbearing in the hour of their triumph and do nothing unbecoming victors laden with spoils and honors won in a great battle. But how it did come out! Major Errett counts on his fingers' ends a round twenty thousand majority for the Republican State ticket, the Republican majority in the House nearly double, and the Senate, which the year before was lost, won back! Wallace, we repeat, is probably the worst used up man in the State. As for Major Errett he has the thanks of his party, and is secure in the possession of substantial fame.

"South Carolina papers assert that there is not a dollar in the State Treasury. All the result of Radical robbery."—*Washington Patriot.*

"The Committee of Seventy in New York is endeavoring to raise money to pay the city laborers. All the result of Democratic dishonesty."—*Washington Republican.*

This is tit for tat, we suppose; and, considered in the sense of partisan political warfare, is quite proper and legitimate. But how does it come about that neither of these two papers saw the fact which harmed its own party, and was so swift to discern and seize upon that which damaged its opponent? Why should "Radical robbery" alone appear heinous to Democratic vision, and "Democratic dishonesty" only seem infamous in Republican eyes? Theft is theft, and villainy, villainy, and the essential nature of a scoundrel is everywhere the same. Transplant the South Carolina pickpocket to New York, and he would become a hanger-on of the Ring. Put the Tammany rogue in the Palmetto State, and his instinct would make him a member of the dominant party, because of the better chances for stealing. Where the carcass is there the vultures gather. But it is the curse of a narrow partisanship that it is as blind as a bat to its own wrongs, and sees only the evils that lie at its neighbor's door.

The decision rendered by the Chancellor of New Jersey Wednesday in the great railroad lease case, virtually sustains the lease made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the New Jersey Railroads, and vacates the injunction previously granted.

What is the game which Bismarck is playing with England? He seems to hold her entire mercantile existence in his hands. It is said that no less a sum than twenty-five millions sterling is now in his possession in the shape of bills drawn by French on English capitalists. If this be true, and he should determine to present them and convert them into gold, it would bring about a crash such as hardly ever has been seen; since all the specie in the Bank of England would not suffice to cash his claim, the total funds of that institution amounting to only a little over twenty-one millions in all. For the purpose of averting a crisis the directors have raised the vote of discount to five per cent.; but if Bismarck should insist on payment the calamity would be just as inevitable, the Bank being bound to give gold for their notes on presentation, which would enable him to bankrupt the concern in a single day, or reduce to a similar footing all whose paper he now holds. It is impossible, of course, to penetrate the designs of the Prussian statesman; but the fact that he seems so anxious to get hold of English paper in preference to all other, has a look about it which makes one think of the snubbing he gave that country during the French war, and of his secret alliance with Russia for the partitioning of Turkey and "further conquests in the East."

The resignation of Tom Murphy is said to be in the hands of General Grant, to be used whenever he thinks proper, a significant illustration of the power of public opinion in "a Government by the people, of the people and for the people." It is believed to be the purpose of the President to place a man in the Custom House with directions to perform the duties impartially under the immediate directions of Secretary Boutwell, and that he will positively decline to interfere with the administration of the duties under any circumstances, unless positive evidence of violation of law is shown. Who the new Collector will be is a matter of conjecture.

Constitutional Reform in Pennsylvania.

The overwhelming vote by which the people of Pennsylvania have declared in favor of a convention for the revision of the State Constitution, is warmly commended by the New York *Tribune*, which makes a number of well considered suggestions concerning the subject. These are, briefly, that party spirit should as far as possible be kept out of the convention, to which end the election of delegates should take place not later than the first of May, the convention meeting early in June; spending a month in laying out the work and distributing it among the appropriate committees, and then adjourning until after the Presidential election, when the waves of party spirit will have begun to subside.

The great advance in population since the present representation was fixed, renders it every way desirable that the membership of both branches should be considerably increased, and it is also shown by experience that a numerous body is less readily corrupted than a scanty one. Whatever representation may be fixed upon should consist of an odd number, that legislation may not be blocked by a tie. The cumulative system should also be allowed a fair trial, the State being divided into a certain number of Senate and of Assembly districts, each entitled to choose three members, and each legal voter being authorized to cumulate his vote as he thinks proper; giving three to one candidate, or two for one and one for another, or dividing them equally between the three, as he shall elect. Under this system a majority of the voters could always elect a majority of the representatives, while the minority would make sure of their proportion as well. There are, for instance, eight thousand Republicans in Berks county, yet they are not represented, while the fifteen thousand Democrats of Allegheny county are under the present system equally gagged and fettered. Every voter is entitled to a voice in framing the laws under which he lives.

To prevent venality and corruption in office, the acceptance of fees or perquisites, other than in payment of legal salary, by any person holding office under the laws of the State, should be treated as felony, punishable by five years' imprisonment, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the Court; while any person offering an accepted bribe should be proceeded against for the same crime and punished in a similar manner. Let provision be made for permitting persons charged with offering or receiving bribes, to testify in their own behalf in any civil or criminal prosecution therefor. Make it obligatory on the Governor of the State to remove any District Attorney who, after being heard in his own defense, shall be proved to have neglected to prosecute violations of the above provisions, and charge to the State whatever expenses are incurred by any county in investigating and prosecuting such cases.

Provisions similar to these were embodied in the New York constitution, voted down by the Democracy in 1867. One can readily see how its adoption would have rendered the rule and the robberies of the Ring impossible. We also second the *Tribune's* appeal that the ablest, wisest and purest men of the State be chosen as delegates, without regard to politics. The question is one which affects the home welfare of all the people of the State, and should be dealt with in a thoroughly non-partisan, comprehensive and dispassionate manner.

European Grain Supply.

Judging from the accounts which have [illegible] quantities of grain than she has ever done before. In consequence of the cold temperature that prevailed in the spring, the harvest was everywhere retarded in Europe, while the heavy rain storms of last August committed great damage. The European competitors of the United States for making up the deficit of their sister countries have hitherto been Hungary, the Danubian Principalities, portions of Austria, and Southern Russia and the Levant. In none of these countries, however, has the harvest come up to expectation, while in several of them the crop has fallen much below the average. In England the deficiency will be even more great, the general failing off being variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty per cent. One of her leading agriculturalists computes that the country will have to import at least a hundred millions of bushels, costing fully a hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars, or nearly half the annual taxation of the kingdom, the great bulk of which will have to be drawn from the United States. In addition to this deficiency, the potato disease is making no small portion of that crop unfit for human food; while the cattle disease, already existing in a most deadly form in thirty-one counties of the fifty-two contained in England and Wales, and thirteen out of Scotland's thirty-three, threatens to spread throughout the remainder, and to extend to Ireland as well. To make these disasters still worse, the small-pox is festering in the cities, and the cholera is said to be creeping in at the seaports. It will evidently be a hard winter for England's poor.

A New Source of Wealth.

The sulphuret of iron, or iron pyrites, commonly known as the covering of coal, lead and other mineral veins, and called among miners the "iron hat," has not hitherto been generally in this country considered of any economic value, although considerable quantities are used in England and Germany in the manufacture of sulphuric and nitric acids, and for other purposes not commonly understood. It has lately been ascertained, however, that it is an indispensable material in the manufacture of caustic soda, of which large quantities are imported annually into the United States from Great Britain, but of which none is made here. It is also stated, incidentally, that in its combination and chemical reactions with lime and salt, new products are formed, such as copperas, alum, chloride of lime, as well as caustic soda, all of which are far more valuable than the raw material. These manufactures are very profitable when the materials can be obtained cheaply and in large quantities. Enormous deposits of this mineral exist in certain portions of Missouri and other States, and we have no doubt that this heretofore overlooked element of wealth will be developed to the great profit and advantage of the country.

An event of national importance takes place on Wednesday, in the formal opening of the European and North American Railroad connecting the United States and New Brunswick, extending from Bangor northeast and east to the frontier, where it is met by a New Brunswick road which runs to St. John. When the short line which is now building along the isthmus that connects Nova Scotia with New Brunswick is completed, there will be a continuous route by rail from Boston to Halifax. The new railroad is also of importance in other ways than in opening a direct all-rail route between the United States and the maritime provinces of the Dominion; since it can hardly fail to increase the feeling in favor of annexation already extensively prevalent in both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The increased travel and traffic between the United States and those provinces will inevitably draw more closely together people already strongly attracted by mutual interests, and only separated by slight barriers of feeling, custom and government. It will also open up a quicker route to Europe than any that now exists, and it is proposed to diminish the time still further by constructing a road to Whitehaven Bay, at the extreme eastern end of Nova Scotia, which is one hundred and twenty-five miles nearer Liverpool than Halifax. The opening on Wednesday is considered of sufficient consequence to warrant the attendance of the President and Cabinet, the Governor General of Canada, the Dominion Ministry, the authorities of the Province of New Brunswick, and many other persons of note in both countries, who have signified their purpose of being present.

It seems to be settled that the Republicans in the Ohio Legislature will have from seven to eight majority on joint ballot. The Senate is probably a tie, in view of which fact the Cincinnati *Enquirer* raises the question whether the Lieutenant Governor (a Republican) would have a casting vote in favor of party measures, such as the apportionment of Ohio into Congressional Districts, and other laws where the division would be as above stated. The constitution says that "no laws shall be passed in either house without the concurrence of a majority of all members elected thereto," and that the Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall vote only when the Senate is equally divided," whereupon the *Enquirer* raises the question:

Is he a member elected to the Senate in a certain contingency, or does his casting vote only relate to questions of order that may be necessary for the transaction of the regular business? Can he make up the nineteen votes required in the Senate?

The European and North American Railroad takes its initial point at Bangor, Maine, and terminates at the St. Croix river, the dividing line between the United States and the New Dominion, where it is connected with the road leading to St. John, New Brunswick. In a very short time the link between St. John and Halifax, Novia Scotia, will be completed. With the opening of this new route, the time between New York and Liverpool will be shortened two days. The distance between Halifax and New York is nine hundred and forty-four miles, and from St. John to Halifax two hundred and sixty miles. President Grant and Cabinet and other distinguished persons will be present at the formal opening of the road, at Bangor, on the 18th, and, no doubt, the occasion will be a memorable one.

Example Better than Precept.

In certain respects, one of the most hopeful indications for the future of France, is the zeal with which the organs and leaders of opinion are just now directing public attention to French defects, and to the most obvious particulars in which other nations are their superiors. Thus the ignorance of geography displayed by Frenchmen, army officers and others, during the late war, has evidently left a deep impression, and is still vividly called to mind, in contrast with the extent and exactness of the knowledge in the same department, applied to such excellent account by their German enemies. A late French writer says: "The ignorance of geography in our unhappy nation is so great as to surpass belief;" and then he recalls the statement of a staff officer, who once assured him that, at an inspection of cavalry, when examining sub-officers pronounced fit to become officers, he had failed to find one in twenty capable of telling the route by which they had returned from Italy (where they had been fighting) to their respective garrisons. "This," he says, "was in 1861, and since that time, the hatred of labor has increased in our army." In Germany, on the other hand, geographical studies are prosecuted with unwearied diligence and in the most systematic manner. The atlases published at Leipsic, Gotha and Berlin are the best in the world, and "beyond the Rhine there is not a poor family which has not its atlas complete, while you cannot question a little girl who will not speak to you of France better, for the most part, or with greater precision of knowledge, than we can ourselves." In fact, as geography is taught in Germany it becomes comparatively easy, even for children, to make themselves at home in other lands without the trouble or expense of visiting them. The reader who wishes to learn somewhat of the method alluded to, may satisfy his curiosity by examining one of those collections of maps in relief, published at Berlin, or still better, one of those admirable globes prepared at the same place, on which not only the general outline and figure of a country, but even its hills, valleys and mountains are distinctly represented to the eye. But this is a slight digression; and whatever exaggeration there may be in the Frenchman's statement concerning the geographical attainments of little German girls, the details given concerning the completeness of the existing arrangements at the capital of the German empire for gathering, digesting, and rendering available exact geographical and topographical information about various foreign countries are strictly true. Bureaus, organized by departments, to each of which officers are attached familiar with the language of each nation, collect, systematize and store up for use, as it may be needed, all accessible knowledge touching, not only France, but Russia, Belgium, Holland, England, etc. Indeed, such a kind and measure of knowledge are essential to the government officials of every nation, and especially of every great nation, whose commercial and other international relations stretch far and wide over the earth. Nor can it be truly said that our own country is under perfectly safe and worthy management, until, as the result of Civil Service Reform, a much larger portion of its government functionaries than at present, shall be as well trained and *furnished* for their duties as are the government officials of Berlin.

Commander Selfridge, who was sent by the United States Government last year to search for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, has rendered his official report. It has not yet been printed, but the following is a correct abstract of its contents. Commander Selfridge claims that he has discovered a practical route. This, as laid down, starts from the Gulf of Darien, on the Atlantic slope, and proceeds up the Atrato river 150 miles to the mouth of the Napipi, one of the tributaries to the Atrato, and thence, in nearly a straight course, to the Pacific ocean, at Cupica Bay. The harbors of Darien Gulf and of Cupica Bay are said to be excellent, being undisturbed by the hurricanes of that part of the tropics and always tranquil. The Atrato river, as far up as the Napipi, is nowhere less than thirty feet in depth, and has a descent of only ninety feet, which it is proposed to overcome by nine locks of ten feet each. After these locks are passed, the canal has to be fed from the Napipi river, and the supply from the latter can, if necessary, be doubled by a feeder three miles long from the Bojaya. The greatest engineering difficulties are near the Pacific slope. A tunnel 170 feet in hight and 70 feet wide, will have to be run through the hills for five miles, and for three miles the proposed canal will have to be in a cutting of some 125 feet in depth. Such are the chief obstacles in the way, and, upon the question whether they can be surmounted turns the issue of the whole scheme. To show that the undertaking will not be impossible, the report presents elaborate statistics of the work to be done, and the estimated expenses of doing it. The total cost of construction, with requisite depots, lighthouses and other permanent improvements, Commander Selfridge estimates at $99,859,512. Add to this sum twenty-five per cent. for contingencies, and it would still, in view of the enormous importance of the canal, appear to be desirable to construct it, provided, of course, that a better and cheaper route is not elsewhere discovered.

The circular of Deputy Controller Green, prohibiting political assessments upon the employes of his department, was probably called forth by Tweed's requisition upon them for money for campaign purposes. But whatever may have been the cause of its promulgation, it will everywhere be regarded as timely and proper. Nothing can be more objectionable or indefensible than this enforced method of raising funds for partisan warfare, and it is to be hoped that the example thus set in New York may be followed throughout the country. The further notification of Mr. Green to his subordinates that they will be expected to work diligently and faithfully for their pay, and their pay only; to refuse presents and fees, and to look for promotion only as they deserve it, are steps in the direction of Civil Service reform which cannot fail to be productive of great public good, and will do to furnish a hint to our own Civil Service Commissioners upon the ap[illegible] are equally susceptible of application and enforcement on a wider scale; and it will hardly be questioned that the necessity of such a reform is as imperatively called for in the larger sense as in the lesser. Let all the public offices of the country be controlled and conducted with the sole view of securing honest, competent, and faithful public service.

The events of the last week have proved that gallant Phil. Sheridan is still as much the man for an emergency as in the scarlet days of the war, and that whether fighting rebels or flame, restoring confidence to the dismayed troops at Winchester, or bringing order out of the Chicago chaos, he is equally heroic, alert and effective in his operations. That the entire city was not destroyed is owing to his instant perception of the necessity of the hour, and to the implicit faith which the people, only a moment before utterly distracted and paralysed, had in his leadership. And not only did he break the fire line and rescue the southern portion of the city from destruction, but it is he who first called the attention of the War Department to the necessity of sending food, blankets and tents to the sufferers; and it is largely to his coolness, energy and capacity for organization that the wonderful restoration of confidence and courage on the part of the people is due. "Thanks to God and General Sheridan," said the Mayor of the stricken city, in his proclamation to the inhabitants after the fire was subdued. The subsequent swift and inexorable justice which he caused to be executed on the desperadoes who were caught in the act of pillage is further evidence that he is exactly the man for Chicago's hour. It might be a good idea to transfer him to New York, presently.

News of trouble and rumors of possible civil war come to us from Liberia. Some two years ago the present Executive of that country, President Roye, was elected for the term of four years. Recently, however, the Congress of Liberia passed an act limiting the President's term to two years, and now the partisans of Roberts, who will be remembered as the predecessor of Roye, insist upon the immediate resignation of the latter and a new election by the people, Roberts himself being a candidate for the office. Roye refuses to resign, and declares his intention of serving out the term for which he was elected, in which he is sustained by a considerable party, and this refusal has given rise to a great deal of bitterness between the two factions. An affray lately occurred at the seat of government between the adherents of Roye and Roberts, in which the Collector of the port, a staunch supporter of the present incumbent, and one of the most able and prominent men of the country, was killed. This occurrence has added fuel to the already existing fire, and it is feared that Roberts, who is said to have quite a formidable backing, will raise the standard of open rebellion.

United States Marshal Johnson, of South Carolina, who is just now the subject of so much newspaper mention, and of so many deputations to Washington for the purpose of urging his removal, is a son of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland. He is charged with being in league with the Kuklux and of neglecting, if not refusing, to carry out the act for the suppression of that unlawful organization. Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina, however, sustains him, and the President has refused to entertain the charges against him for the present. It will be recollected that a similar pressure for his removal was last spring brought to bear upon the President, who then yielded to it and removed him; reinstating him, however, upon a better knowledge of the facts in the case, shortly afterwards.

The appearance last week of Nilsson in opera at Boston, with one of the best companies ever seen in this country, is an event that would make a great sensation there, but for the overshadowing regreat for the Chicago calamity. Her acting of Margaret in Gounod's Faust is spoken of as the best ever seen, while her singing is superb, of course. She has since played in the Barber of Seville, Lucia and Martha; Daughter of the Regiment, and in Faust for the second time. She has contributed $1,000 from her Boston income to the Chicago fund, and this not for stage effect, but as expressing her own sincere feeling.

The Chicago *Journal* refers to the exaggerated reports sent from that city of the frightful occurrences since the fire, particularly the shooting and hanging of incendiaries. Referring to these latter the *Journal* says:

"General Sheridan and the city authorities deny all these exciting reports and rumors, and it is hoped that our contemporaries in other cities will suppress their publication. But few cases of actual outrage have occurred since the conflagration, and no shootings or hangings. The streets are under the watchful guardianship of soldiers, policemen and citizen patrolmen, night and day, and there is but little disorder."

St. Louis is preparing to take advantage of the Chicago calamity. The *Democrat* says: "Occupying an enviable location, and possessing exceptional facilities for distribution, St. Louis is called upon to exercise the additional functions of commercial Chicago, the tide turning toward her as the objective point. Our merchants have responded promptly to the call by the enlargement of their stocks."

Gen. Butler was in Washington last week for the purpose, it is said, of proving to President Grant that his defeat at Worcester was not a Big Bethel, and that his own cause in Massachusetts was identical with that of the President. The Bay State has hitherto been considered pretty certain for Grant's renomination, but if Butler be correct the President will find but cold comfort in that quarter hereafter.

The Temperance Prohibitory ticket in this State polled about five thousand votes, which were cast principally by Republicans. We infer that local option has gained strength in the Legislature. In Ohio the prohibitionists did not much better, the amount of their doing being to assist the Democrats in their efforts to elect a Democratic United States Senator, but in this they failed.

GOSSIP OF ART AND LITERBTURE.

A gradual but very radical change in journalistic criticism of art and literature is being brought about. Criticism, indeed, by which we mean elaborate and forward discussion and expression of opinion, is fast being superseded by gossiping and sparkling notices. News about books and art instead of reviews of them, is now becoming the journalistic practice; leaving to the heavy artillery of the monthlies and quarterlies the work of inspection and review.

A life of Professor Morse, the venerable inventor of the Electric Telegraph, will shortly be issued by Harper & Brothers. It may not be generally known that the earlier years of his career were passed in artistic studies and pursuits, in which he attained considerable celebrity; and that to this day he is a munificent patron of meritorious painters and sculptors. Like the poet Pope, who said of himself that—

> "He lisped in numbers, for the numbers came;"

The first artistic ventures of Morse were made while he was still in petticoats. "At the age of four years," says the illustrious octogenarian, in his genial way, "I was sent by my parents to a school kept by an old invalid lady, named Rand. The old lady was unable to remove from her chair, and ruled her unruly little family with a long rattan, which reached to the extremity of the small room that held her little flock. One of her favorite punishments was pinning the young culprit to her own dress. My first essay at painting, or rather drawing, was rather discouraging to a young painter, my canvass being a chest of drawers and my pencil a pin, while my subject was the old lady's face. For this æsthetic effort my reward of course was an unwilling attachment, by a large pin, to the dress of the old lady, which pin, however, unfortunately gave way in my frantic struggles for freedom, and I retreated, I remember, with a considerable portion of the old lady's dress, to the further part of the room, not, however, beyond reach of the pitiless rattan, which descended forthwith with rapid whacks upon my devoted shoulders."

His acquaintance with sculpture was not made until many years afterwards, while painting his celebrated picture of the "Death of Hercules." Failing from his drawn copy to catch a certain desired effect, the idea struck him to model the figure in clay and draw it from that posture; which he did, to his own complete satisfaction and that of his friends. The model being subsequently shown to Washington Allston and Benjamin West, the surprised and gratified friends insisted that he ought to prosecute the art professionally. To a certain degree, we suppose, every painter is a sculptor also. But Morse is as inflexibly incorruptible as superbly gifted; and we believe he has never since, throughout all his long and honorable life, attempted to chisel anybody or anything.

Speaking of art and artists, a most admirable engraving, by one of the most eminent of English engravers, has just been completed of Boughton's historical painting, the "Return of the Mayflower," which reproduces the scene so vividly described by Longfellow in his poem of "Miles Standish," when the pilgrims stand gazing at the lessening sails as they creep slowly to the horizon. The historical and poetic associations of the work will, of course, commend it to popular attention, but aside from these qualities of association the engraving is said to be a poem in itself; having all the dreamy grace of the low rhythm of night wind, in its low lines of barren coast, its receding ship, and its isolated figures contemplating the departure of the only means of communication between them and their native land. It is sure to be one of the artistic successes of the season.

A characteristic feature of Shakspeare, and which belongs to no other poet, in anything like a similar degree, is that he constantly reminds one of the Bible. Wherever a passage occurs to memory, the origin of which is uncertain, it is almost invariably concluded that it must belong either to the Bible or the great bard. The following curious parallel passages, collated by a student of the "Sweet Swan of Avon," may be cited in proof of the foregoing statement. For instance:

Othello—"Rude am I in my speech."
Bible—"But though I be rude in speech."—2 Cor. xi. 6.
Witches in Macbeth—"Show his eyes and grieve his heart."
Bible—"Consume thine eyes, and grieve thine heart."—1 Sam. ii. 33.
Macbeth—"Life's but a walking shadow."
Bible.—"Man walketh in a vain vain show." Ps. xxxix. 6.
Macbeth—"We will die with harness on our back."
Bible—"Nicanor lay dead in his harness." 2 Mac. xv. 28.
Banquo—"Woe to the land that is governed by a child."
Bible—"Woe to thee, O land, when thy king is a child." Eccles. x. 16.
Timon of Athens—"Who can call him his friend that dips in the same dish?"
Bible—"He that dippeth his hand with me in the dish, the same shall betray me."

Almost any number of similar instances might be quoted. Note, for instance, the resemblance between the Bible declaration that "The wicked flee when no man pursueth," and that of Shakspeare—

> "Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind;
> The thief doth fear each bush an officer."

While the third scene of the first act in the play of Troilus and Cressida is almost an exact paraphrase of Luke xxi: 25, 26.

The students of Chinese literature will be rejoiced to learn that the eminent Chinese scholar, Dr. James Legge, has ready for the press a translation of the last work of Confucius; the "Ch'un Ts'ew," which has sometimes erroneously been called "Confucius' History of his own Times." It contains the Annals of Loo, under the title of "Spring and Autumn," for two hundred and forty-two years, terminating only two years before his death. Confucius attached an unusual value to this work; but if Dr. Legge's judgment of it be correct, these Annals are "mendacious in the extreme." In writing them Confucius ignored, concealed, and misrepresented the truth upon principle. Confucius said that by the "Spring and Autumn" men would know him. It also seems that by it men condemn him.

[illegible] the standard of American authors in their own country, and it seems likely to do so again in the case of Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras." We have already pointed out the central defect of this writer; which is his incapacity to discern what may be called the spiritual truth of things, and his fatal habit of subordinating fidelity to nature to scenic effect. Hence we get a confused, kaleidoscopic mass of imagery and metaphor;

> "Wild words wandering abused,
> God's great gift of speech misused;"

But we do not get poetry. Strange, also, as it may seem, he is really weakest where popular opinion has pronounced him most strong. For vehemence is not power; and violence and impotence often go hand in hand. The following passage, in which he tries to express his intense hunger for fame—what is it but mere rhetorical flatulence?

> "Dare!
> I'd dare the curses of the sceptred kings!
> I'd build a pyramid of the whitest skulls,
> And step therefrom unto the spotted moon,
> And thence to stars, thence to the central suns;
> Then with one grand and mighty leap would land
> Unhinder'd on the shores of the gods of old,
> And sword in hand, unbarr'd and unabash'd,
> Would stand forth in the presence of the God
> Of gods; there, on the jewell'd inner-side
> The walls of heaven, carve with a Damascus
> Steel, highest up, a grand and titled name
> That time nor tide could touch or tarnish ever.
> Yes, anything on earth, in hell or heaven,
> Rather than be a nameless clod forgot,
> Letting stern Time in triumph forward tramp
> Above my tombless and neglected dust."

This is exactly of a piece with the grandiloquence of the Fourth of July orator who, apostrophising the sadly abused national bird, declared that it dipped its beak in the Atlantic ocean; wet its tail feathers in the Pacific; spread one wing over the Canadas, extended the other over the South American Republics, and grasped the whole continent in its claws. But poetic bathos is not less offensive to intelligent and cultured people than is spread-eagleism done into prose. We really do not, at least at this juncture, want any more literary ring-tailed roarers.

The famous "Venus of Milo," which during the siege of Paris was concealed in the cellars of the Prefecture of Police, has recently been extricated from its hiding place. It comes back to the light quite uninjured, but the dampness of the cellar has loosened the plaster which held together the separate pieces of marble of which it is composed. It appears that it was cut out of two large blocks, which were joined a little above the hip, and fastened by an iron staple within, the expansion of which has caused perceptible cracks in the surface. It is evident that these two pieces were originally set firmly one upon the other, for the surface of each is perfectly smooth; but that the artists who set up the statue in the Louvre pleased themselves by introducing, between the two blocks, little bits of wood which throw the upper part of the figure forward a little; the introduction being concealed by a covering of plaster intended to hide the joint. A perpendicular let fall from the chin of the Venus, as she is known to her modern admirers, touches the point of the foot of the supporting leg; were the little pieces of wood removed, the perpendicular line would fall, in accordance with the laws of Greek art as well as those of Nature, upon the instep. A French artist, whose specialty is the preservation and restoration of antiques, has called upon the members of the French Institute to pronounce whether the Venus shall resume the erect and correct attitude given her by her unknown maker, or still stoop to the artificial Greco-Franco bend forced upon her by modern restorers.

This reminds us that very beautiful women are quite seldom intellectual, or intellectual women very beautiful; the formation of their features, particularly the forehead, being always more or less masculine. Miss Landon, it is said, was rather pretty and feminine in the face, but Miss Sedgwick, Miss Pardoe, Miss Leslie, and the celebrated Anna Maria and Jane Porter the contrary. But while women will always continue to be admired for their beauty, rather than for their intellectual qualities or attainments, it is never so with men. Pope was awfully ugly; Dr. Johnson was no better; Voltaire was the ugliest man in all France, and he was the greatest favorite with the ladies. Women far more frequently prize men for their sterling qualities of mind than men do women. Dr. Johnson chose a woman who had scarcely an idea above an oyster. He thought she was the loveliest woman in existence, if we may judge by the inscription he left on her tomb.

Somebody has fished up a queer old New England book by a queer old New England preacher, printed in 1833, entitled "The Farmer's Meditation, or Shepherd's Songs," which it is proposed to republish. The author was a New Hampshire elder, irreverently termed "Old Tom Randall," who died at the age of ninety, two years ago. Many of the rhymes sound like the rolling of pumpkins over a barn floor. The following couplet, warning the New England lassies against the wiles of the "Subtile Merchant," might have applied to Jim Fisk in the days of his pedlarship:

> "Here Jane and Sue, and Bet and Kate—
> He means your sense and pence to rake."

He indites four verses to his absent daughter, which may not be called exactly Byronic. He says:

> "My child, you've left Etonian hills,
> The purling streams and gurgling rills,
> In Haverhill you now reside,
> Hard by the sea's old rolling tide."

And so on. He is said to have been the identical genius who insisted on quoting Shakspeare's lines this wise: "There's a divinity which rough-hews our ends, shape them as we may!"

Great anxiety is felt among lovers of art with regard to the safety of some of the precious works contained in the Pitti Palace. Titian's "Venus," Raphael's "St. John," and other master pieces, some in the tribune and some in other parts of the gallery, are said to be suffering exceedingly from want of care. The tribune is a sort of airless cage, in which the precious Raphaels and other *chefs-d'œuvres* are imprisoned for the greater part of the time without any ventilation, and throughout the gallery excessive heat, cold and damp follow each other, and exert their deleterious effects upon the canvas, paints and panel, while nothing is done to repair their ravages. While these master-pieces of art are blistered and worn, and nothing is done for their reparation because the Treasury is low, the order has been given to splendidly repair some of the halls. There is grossness and blindness even in spirituelle Italy, you see.

Richard Henry Stoddard has long been very widely and favorably known as a writer of lyrics and ballads of great delicacy and gracefulness. In a late volume, however, "The Book of the East, and other Poems," Mr. Stoddard has essayed a higher vein; that of dealing with the strong and earnest realities of existence—the passions and purposes, the dreams and doubts—of full grown men and women. To a certain extent he has succeeded, but when he writes:

> "By rock-ribbed hills and pensive vales
> That stretch in shade between;
> And by the soft-complaining brooks
> That make the meadows green:"

We can but recollect that many years ago Bryant said in Thanatopsis:

> "The hills
> Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun—the vales
> Stretching in pensive quietude between;
> The venerable woods—rivers that move
> In majesty, and the complaining brooks
> That make the meadows green."

And then we know that Stoddard's moonlight is borrowed from Bryant's sunlight, and ask ourselves whether he had not better have confined himself to a lower range. For by no possible process of imitation can he turn his own water into Bryant's wine.

Mr. Stanton's Alleged Death Bed Opinion of General Grant.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have just read in the Commercial the New York *World's* rumor of an interview between the late Secretary Stanton and Senator Sumner, in which the Secretary is represented as having said in his dying moments that "General Grant could not administer the Government, and was not equal to its duties." As one who has no political aspirations, and whose life-business forbids active participation in the work of making candidates for political favor, and whose only interest in offices and office-holders is such as every good private citizen should manifest, I desire to enter my solemn protest against all such efforts to blast the reputation of any man.

Knowing something of Secretary Stanton's private character, and having noted carefully his course and his sayings in public life, the idea of such an utterance as this foul rumor attributes to him is preposterous. And it would require, in the estimation of the writer, as well as in the opinion of many thousands of Americans, even better evidence than that of Senator Sumner to establish the truth of it. We would demand that the accusation should be proved by a less bitter partisan, and by one free from unjust prejudices.

But suppose the Secretary did say it; and suppose, further, that the said Senator assented to it, and continues to believe it; their mere opinion does not make it true. Facts are stubborn things. And what is the testimony of facts touching President Grant's administration of the Government? With all that the Democratic press says against him, and with all that some dissatisfied Republicans write against his administration, it stands to-day, in the eyes of unprejudiced men, as fair, perhaps, as that of any other man who has ever occupied the presidential chair. Why, even Mr. Greeley, before he became so rampant on the one-term idea, time and again admitted that, with comparatively few and unimportant mistakes, the present administration has been one of marked wisdom, which is evidenced in its wonderful success in commercial and financial matters. Rest assured that whatever politicians here and there may think or say about General Grant, as President, that the great mass of the Republican party are ready to meet and repel all such calumnies as the one uttered by the *World*, whether they are seconded by Sumners or Johnsons.

A. J. E.

Canton, O., October 10, 1871.

We are indebted to W. M. Clancy, Esq., for copies of the Chicago *Tribune* and *Journal*, which, in considerably diminished proportions, were the first to make their reappearance. It will not be many days before the Chicago papers will be themselves again.

The New York *Herald* thinks that the seats of Simon Cameron and John Sherman in the United States Senate have been "leased for another term." The *Herald* probably don't know that in Pennsylvania there will be another election before the Senatorial election.

The Chicago *Tribune* invokes the people of that city to unite two very strong elements—"Christian faith and Western grit."—*Columbus Journal.*

Chicago faith and Western grit, would be more accurately descriptive, we suspect.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have gone back to their old rates to and from Chicago. The superintendent says they were bound to drive away business, which, in consequence of the great calamity, was greater than could be done.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A three-year old boy in Iowa City recently fell on an open knife, which divided the jugular vein. The blood spurted forth, when the boy's mother, with great presence of mind, caught the severed vein in her hand and held it two hours, until a surgeon could arrive. The latter mended the break, and the boy is recovering.

Recently, in Cordova, Md., a Mr. Robinson purchased a package of quinine and arsenic, and for safe keeping put both packages in the corner of his store. He afterwards thought that he would mix some of the quinine for his children, and when he had fixed up the potion he concluded to take some himself. He swallowed down about thirty grains, but thought the taste was very queer. Picking up the label that had been on the package he discovered that he had just swallowed thirty grains of arsenic. Mr. Robinson being a man of firmness, forthwith swallowed four drachmas of sweet oil and all the other antidotes for poison that he could lay his hands on. He is convalescent.

A letter from Winnepeg concerning the fur trade, says that latterly some hunters have adopted the system of poisoning the bate in their traps with strychnine. By this means they are very successful in taking game, and the skins when brought for sale are to all appearances as good as if the animal had been killed in the ordinary way.

The yield of furs for the present year has also been greatly diminished by the existence of small-pox among many of the Indian tribes; and on this account the Hudson Bay Company burned up a quantity of furs which, if free from infection, would have been worth a great deal of money.

Private letters from Chicago state that many of the women of that city, whose sons, brothers, husbands and fathers were only a few days ago men of wealth, are sending to New York for sale the remnants of their rich wardrobes and valuable jewelry to raise money to relieve the wants of the sufferers at home. It was a good sign, that, the very day after the fire, Field, Leiter & Co. shipped most of their rescued silks, laces and fine shawls to New York to be exchanged for domestic goods. No sale for cashmeres and gew-gaws. The Park improvements will stop until Chicago is rebuilt.

After the great fire in London, in September 1666, a memorial monument, which still stands, was set up in that city. This monument bears, among other inscriptions, the following words: "At three years, time the world saw that finished which was supposed to be the business of an age." If this was said of London two centuries ago, what would be said of Chicago now? Another inscription which ascribed the fire to a Popish "plot for extirpating ye Protestant religion and old English liberty, and ye introducing Popery and slavery," was obliterated by the order of the London Common Council in 1831.

In Paris, the government has been in the habit of endowing the principal opera houses and theatres to the extent in all of $300,000 or $400,000 a year, and this is the main reason why such amusements are of so high a character in the French capital. The new government is trying to save a little money by cutting down these bounties, and Paris is as much excited about it as she would be if her coffee and claret rations were reduced.

A model engine heated by petroleum has been exhibited in France, which appears to be a complete success. This locomotive carries 2,000 liters, or about 500 gallons of oil in the tender, a hand pump forcing the oil into a small reservoir near the boiler. The process of lighting the oil is said to be neither difficult nor dangerous, owing to the oil being kept in compartments, a small quantity only being lighted at one time, then another division and so on, until the whole furnace is alight. The engine consumes its own smoke perfectly, and it is said to be extremely easy to drive, on account of the simplicity of the apparatus. A large locomotive, with slight improvements, has since been built, and successful trials made of its working qualities. The consumption of oil was 35 per cent. less by weight, than that of good patent compressed coal.

Another effort to demonstrate aerial navigation is soon to be made in Washington. The plans have been submitted to scientific men there and elsewhere, and have certainly awakened an interest, which is a tribute the demonstrator may regard as valuable. It is understood that movements are on foot to organize a company to give practical reality to the theory which has been consummated.

One of the greatest feats of sleep walking on record was lately performed by a married lady who resides at Onondaga South Hollow, New York. At about one o'clock on Saturday morning last this lady dreamed that her father, who resides near Hastings, Oswego county, was very sick and had sent for her to visit him immediately. She arose from her bed, dressed herself and started on foot for Liverpool, where she thought she could take the cars for Hastings. She arrived at Liverpool and stopped at the house of a Justice of the Peace of the town of Selina, at a little after daylight. During all this time the lady was sound asleep and did not awake until after arriving at the house. Her feet were sore and one of her ankles badly swollen from the effects of her long tramp, a distance not less than fifteen miles. The lady says that she was perfectly unconscious during her long walk, and the last she could remember before arriving at the house was the dream that her father was lying dangerously ill and desired her immediate presence.

The extent to which Western ideas are infuencing the Eastern nations is conspicuously shown by the statement of the Minister from Japan, made at Yale College a few days since, to the effect that English was universally used as the language of all the new schools in the country, and that eventually, by the influence of the schools, most of the Japanese would use the English tongue. There are now five hundred Japanese in this country, engaged in the study of our institutions and customs, and the influence of these, when they return to their own people, must tend to accelerate the movement already so vigorously started in the direction of a Japanese Christian civilization.

Lions and tigers can now be bought in London at wholesale or retail. From a great central warehouse neat parcels of tigers and zebras have lately been sent to different parts of the world. Agents are engaged in all the wild regions of the earth in capturing specimens of animated nature to supply this central depot with stock for traveling menageries or stationary collections. This singular trade is now organized upon a commercial basis, the relations of supply and demand being settled with very considerable exactness.

The Fire Marshal of New York has issued a circular stating that 14 per cent. of the fires during the past three years in that city have been caused by kerosene and other products of petroleum, and urging all citizens who may be cognizant of anything "dangerous in causing or promoting fires, or dangerous to firemen or occupants in case of fire," or of any violation of the law for the prevention of fire, to make complaint without delay.

Germantown has been thrown into a state of excitement by some scoundrel, who has repeatedly and most wantonly ruined ladies' dresses through the agency of vitriol. Seventeen cases have already occurred, involving a loss in the aggregate of several hundred dollars. For a time it was thought the criminal had grown tired of the sensation he had created, but within a few days he has renewed his malicious amusement, and Philadelphia detectives are working with renewed vigilance to effect his capture, for which a considerable reward has been offered.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE STATE.

We give below the majorities in the various counties, as far as ascertained, for Surveyor General, as compared with the majorities of Geary and Packer in 1869. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are official.

	Stanton	McCandless	Geary	Packer
Adams	....	500	....	387
Allegheny	*3,759	....	4,557	....
Armstrong	*371	....	360	....
Beaver	450	....	694	....
Bedford	....	*13	....	347
Berks	....	*5,867	....	6,560
Blair	*549	....	711	....
Bradford	*2,670	....	2,967	....
Bucks	....	*41	....	556
Butler	*205	....	256	....
Cambria	....	*735	....	648
Cameron	73	....	51	....
Carbon	....	*231	....	685
Center	....	*492	....	362
Chester	*3,327	....	2,084	....
Clarion	....	*1,068	....	1,046
Clearfield	....	*1,303	....	1,216
Clinton	....	*523	....	677
Columbia	....	*1,776	....	1,869
Crawford	*959	....	1,242	....
Cumberland	....	300	....	894
Dauphin	*1,249	....	1,332	....
Delaware	*1,607	....	1,237	....
Elk	....	100	....	493
Erie	*1,324	....	2,160	....
Fayette	....	*943	....	889
Franklin	*544	....	....	308
Forest	75	....	72	....
Fulton	....	300	....	308
Greene	....	*1,468	....	1,450
Huntington	*751	....	457	....
Indiana	*2,182	....	1,933	....
Jefferson	*81	....	....	72
Juniata	....	*291	....	388
Lancaster	*4,095	....	5,488	....
Lawrence	*1,144	....	1,725	....
Lebanon	1,300	....	1,331	....
Lehigh	....	*1,210	....	1,578
Luzerne	....	*1,485	....	1,006
Lycoming	....	*410	....	534
McKean	....	....	184	....
Mercer	*816	....	744	....
Miflin	....	50	....	62
Monroe	....	*1,854	....	2,033
Montgomery	....	*664	....	1,084
Montour	....	*340	....	489
Northamton	....	*854	....	3,426
Northumberland	*294	....	....	503
Perry	100	....	13	....
Philadelphia	*11,494	....	4,400	....
Pike	....	700	....	739
Potter	600	....	626	....
Schuylkill	....	*1,506	....	999
Snyder	*364	....	404	....
Somerset	1,225	....	1,240	....
Sullivan	....	*260	....	353
Susquehanna	*1,078	....	1,082	....
Tioga	2,300	....	2,710	....
Union	600	....	581	....
Venango	*605	....	266	....
Warren	*501	....	751	....
Washington	....	*35	....	156
Wayne	....	*315	....	440
Westmoreland	....	1,400	....	1,342
Wyoming	....	*164	....	320
York	....	*1,493	....	2,781

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Republicans will have a majority of twenty-seven on joint ballot in the next Legislature. The House stands sixty-three Republicans to thirty-seven Democrats; the Senate seventeen Republicans to sixteen Democrats, as follows:

SENATE.

Second district—Elisha W. Davis, Republican.
Fourth district—George Connell, Republican.
Thirteenth district—F. D. Collins, Democrat.
Fourteenth district—L. F. Fitch, Republican.
Sixteenth district—B. B. Strang, Republican.
Eighteenth district—William A. Wallace, Democrat.
Nineteenth district—J. M. Weakley, Republican.
Twentieth district—Wm. McSherry, Democrat.
Twenty-third district—James L. Graham and M. S. Humphresy, Republicans.
Twenty-fourth district—Harry White, Republican.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia—First District, G. H. Smith, R.; Second, George McGowan, D.; Third, Samuel Josephs, D.; Fourth, Wm. Elliott, R.; Fifth, C. H. Dougherty, D.; Sixth, Charles A. Porter, R.; Seventh, Howard J. Potts, R.; Eighth, Samuel Daniels, R.; Ninth, Wm. H. Vodges, R.; Tenth, Samuel D. Dailey, D.; Eleventh, J. B. Hancock, R.; Twelfth, George W. Fox, R.; Thirteenth, S. D. Strock, R.; Fourteenth, John Lamon, R.; Fifteenth, Adam Albright, R.; Sixteenth, A. D. Levering, R.; Seventeenth, G. H. Griffith, R.; Eighteenth, James N. Marks, R.
Allegheny—James Taylor, M. Edwards, John Gilfillan, D. N. White, H. K. Sample, J. W. Ballantine and Alexander Millar, R.
Adams—Isaac Herter, D.
Armstrong—P. K. Bowman, R.
Beaver, Butler and Washington—D. M. Leatherman, W. H. Mickey, and G. W. Fleeger, R.; Dr. Jos. Lusk, D.
Bedford and Fulton—S. P. Wishart, R.
Berks—John A. Conrad, A. T. C. Keffer and H. H. Schwartz, D.
Blair—B. L. Hewitt, R.
Bradford—B. S. Dartt and P. H. Buck, R.
Bucks—Sextus C. Purcell, R., and Sam'l Darrah, D.
Cambria—Samuel Henry, R.
Carbon and Monroe—Richard S. Staples, D.
Chester—Joseph C. Keech and Levi Prizer, R.
Center—P. Gray Meek, D.
Clearfield—John Lawshe, D.
Clarion and Forest—J. B. Lawson, D.
Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—A. C. Noyes and Samuel Wilson, D.
Columbia—Charles B. Brockway, D.
Crawford—J. H. Gray and William B. Gleason, R.
Cumberland—Jacob Bomberger, R.
Dauphin and Perry—Andrew K. Black, I. S. Schminkey and Joseph Shuler, R.
Delaware—Thos. V. Cooper, R.
Erie—George W. Starr and C. P. Rogers, R.
Elk, Cameron and Jefferson—A. I. Wilcox, R.
Franklin—Thaddeus M. Mahon, R.
Fayette—Samuel H. Smith, D.
Greene—R. A. McConnell, D.
Huntingdon—F. H. Lane, R.
Indiana—T. McMullin, R.
Juniata and Mifflin—G. V. Mitchell, D.
Lancaster—D. K. Burkholder, J. C. Gatchell and C. L. Hunsicker, R.
Lawrence—A. P. Moore, R.
Lebanon—Anthony S. Ely, R.
Lehigh—Adam Woolever and Herman M. Fetter, D.
Luzerne—Richard Williams, R., P. Quigley, D., P. De Lacey, D., D. B. Koons, D.
Montgomery—John J. Harvey and Oliver G. Morris, D.
Mercer—Nathan Morford, R.
Northumberland and Montour—Jacob Newbaker, Independent D., Dennis M. Bright, R.
Pike and Wayne—J. Howard Beach, D.
Potter and McKean—Lucius Rogers, R.
Schuylkill—Wallace Guss, R.; Charles F. King and W. C. Ubler, D.
Somerset—W. H. Sanner, R.
Snyder and Union—Wm. G. Herrold, R.
Susquehanna and Wyoming—Martin Bringess and E. W. Beardsley, R.
Tioga—J. G. Mitchell, R.
Venango—J. D. McJunkin, R.
Warren—Luther Green, D.
Westmoreland—John Latta and A. Greenawalt, D.
York—Lemuel Ross and Frank J. MaGee, D.

THE JUDICIARY.

The returns from the State show that the following District Judges have been elected:

1. Philadelphia—James T. Mitchell, Rep.
2. Lancaster—J. B. Livingston, Rep.
4. Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron and Elk—H. W. Williams, Rep.
7. Bucks and Montgomery—Ross, Dem.
8. Northumberland and Montour—William M. Rockafeller, R.
9. Cumberland, Perry and Juniata—B. F. Junkins, Rep.
10. Westmoreland, Indiana and Armstrong—J. A. Logan, Rep.
12. Dauphin and Lebanon—John J. Pearson, Rep.
15. Delaware and Chester—W. Butler, Rep.
16. Franklin, Bedford, Somerset and Fulton—Wm. M. Hall, Rep.
18. Clarion, Jefferson and Forest—W. P. Jenks, Dem.
19. York and Adams—Robert J. Fisher, Dem.
20. Mifflin, Union and Snyder—Samuel S. Woods, Rep.
21. Schuylkill—Thomas Walker, Dem.
23. Berks—Warren J. Woodward, Dem.
24. Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria—John Dean, Rep.

ANOTHER ESCAPED NUN.

Lively Sensation at Columbus, Ohio—Failure to Force a Young Lady to Return to Convent Life.

Columbus, Ohio, had a lively sensation on Monday, occasioned by the attempted arrest of Rose N. Gerber, a young lady, on a charge of larceny. It appears that she had been educated at a Catholic school known as St. Mary's of the Springs. She was placed there at the age of fourteen, and two years after was induced to become a Sister, taking the name of Sister Cecelia. For eight years she had been teaching music at the Convent, and her labors becoming too vigorous, she requested that she might be relieved. This was refused, whereupon she determined to escape from restraint as soon as opportunity offered. Through a sister, also a nun, in a Convent at Zanesville, her design became known, and she was closely watched. Learning that she would be placed in close confinement, she stole away to the house of a citizen in the vicinity of the Convent, and made known her troubles. After some days had elapsed she went to her home in Chillicothe. Efforts were made to induce her return to the Convent, but she steadily refused. She attempted to communicate with friends in Columbus, but her letters were intercepted, while her relatians were plotting for her return by force to convent life. She eluded their vigilance, and succeeded in getting to Columbus, where she had been for a considerable time. During her sojourn there it was represented that she was insane and various efforts made to get her back to the convent, but all were of no avail. Finally the charge of larceny was brought, and officers sent to arrest her, the real design, however, being apparent. She declared that she would rather die than return to the monotonous life of a nun, and was fortunate in finding a "friend in need." Having baffled the officers, in preventing them from serving the warrant personally, at an opportune moment a young man placed a ladder beneath her chamber window, by which she effected her escape from the house. A buggy had been procured, and in a very few minutes she and her rescuer were fleeing rapidly from the scene. The officers, who were in the house at the time, seem to have been handsomely outwitted. The young gentleman who performed the role of rescuer was Capt. John A. Arthur, known in journalistic circles in Columbus.

THE CUNDURANGO.

A Remarkable Case of Cancer Cure.

The following is a plain statement of facts furnished the Chicago *Tribune* by one of the most respectable citizens of that city, "and of one whose belief in the curative property of cundurango rests entirely upon the experience in this remarkable case, and in what he saw in other cases in Washington seeking relief:"

A citizen of Chicago of high standing took his wife, who had long been afflicted, to Washington. Her case was a most serious one, involving a speedy termination in one way or the other. She tried the remedy, and patiently waited for the result. After some days—less than two weeks—the cancer exhibited alarming signs, threatening her with death from bleeding. Dr. Bliss could not account for the change, and an immediate operation was resolved upon, the result of which, considering the size of the cancer and the condition of the lady, was so doubtful that little hope was entertained of her surviving. The knife soon explained the extraordinary condition which the cancer had assumed. The immense growth had become entirely separated from the flesh, but at the same time prevented the latter from healing; the flow of blood was from the unhealed flesh. As soon as the cancerous growth was removed the flesh beneath was found, so far as careful observation could determine, free from disease. There was comparatively little physical distress resulting from the operation. The lady rapidly recovered her strength and is now at her home in Chicago, not only free from every sign or symptom of cancer, but enjoying a degree of health to which she had long since ceased to hope. The theory is that the cundurango had the effect of uprooting and throwing off the cancerous growth, which had attained large proportions and was of great weight; this was substantiated by the fact that the knife was only needed to remove this growth, it having become separated from the flesh.

The *Tribune* adds: Time alone can tell whether this cure has been permanent; whether the cancer will return, or, if returning, it can be checked or cured in its early growth by the use of the new remedy. As an evidence of the value of this discovery, if the remedy shall prove to be preventive or curative, it is only necessary to state that no less than 6,000 applications have been made for advice and for the remedy for as many afflicted cases of cancer, and these are but a small portion of those to whom a remedy, or even a palliative, will be a merciful dispensation.

CHICAGO.

A Better Feeling Prevailing.

Money Still Pouring Into the Banks.

PEACE AND GOOD ORDER PREVAIL.

Thrilling Incidents of the Fire.

Condition of Insurance Companies.

REAPPEARANCE OF THE "TIMES."

Chicago, October 18.—The *Times* made its reappearance this morning, on a neatly printed sheet, with an eight column account of the fire, two columns of editorial, and the rest advertisements. The leader deprecates the attempts of interested parties to take business below Twelfth street in the south division, and says there can be no question of the return of business to the burnt district. Meantime the convenience of the majority of the inhabitants should be consulted.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE DID.

The Lower House of the General Assembly, in Springfield, in session yesterday, passed a bill to refund the city of Chicago the amount paid by her for deepening the Illinois and Michigan Canal, about three millions, and providing that the sum be expended in rebuilding bridges and public edifices.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Ten days have passed since the great conflagration, and every day brings occasion for encouragement. The city is orderly; relief for the poor comes abundantly; rebuilding is going on in every direction, and there is a much more healthy feeling abroad than the most sanguine could have anticipated. The reports from all the banks are substantially the same as yesterday. Very little money had been called for, while the deposits have been quite large. There is no difficulty in the negotiation of bills on New York, sight or time, at old rates. In financial circles all looks well.

INSURANCE COMPANIES PAYING.

The Insurance Companies are doing well, and those that are solvent pay without requiring the policy holders to go through the usual formalities of adjustment, &c. The American Continental Company of St. Louis commenced paying to-day. John B. Drake, of the Tremont House, receiving five thousand dollars from the company. They will continue to pay on demand until all are paid. The Executive Board of the Republic Insurance Company of this city, had a meeting to-day, and resolved to wind up. Their losses foot up three millions six hundred thousand dollars; their cash assets amount to nine hundred thousand dollars. They will pay twenty-five cents on the dollar on demand.

Twenty-one thousand dollars were received to-day as a contribution to the relief fund from Memphis, Tenn.

THE TOTAL LOSS $150,000,000.

The *Times* of this morning, upon what they deem a candid estimate, makes the total loss by fire $150,000,000.

GROCERS RESUMING.

J. W. Doan & Co. and many others of our wholesale grocery houses announce their immediate resumption of business, and that their liabilities will all be paid at maturity, and these are a fair index of what the grocers of Chicago will do. The business of the Board of Trade has been fairly resumed. The purchases and sale of grain is going on as if nothing had happened. The receipts and shipments of grain are very heavy, equal to any previous time.

ONE OF THE THRILLING INCIDENTS OF THE FIRE.

The following is one of the thrilling incidents of the fire, which occurred in the Washington street tunnel: During the fiercest era of the fire, and while thousands upon thousands were rushing through the tunnel, which is over one thousand feet in length, the gas suddenly gave out and all were left in total darkness. A terrible panic came and collision and the trampling to death of the weaker by the stronger seemed inevitable; but strange as it may seem, everybody in the darkness seemed at once to comprehend the necessity for coolness and courage. Not a man lost his presence of mind, but all, with one accord, bore to the right, each calmly enjoining upon others to be cool and steady, and to march steadily on till the light could be reached. Rapidly but without any confusion the two columns moved on through the thick darkness with almost military precision, the silence being broken only by frequent shouts of "Right! Right!" There was no collision, and no one was harmed; but all reached the ends of the tunnel in safety, and then for the first time in almost ten minutes breathed freely.

A FOOLHARDY FEAT.

Some ambitious and daring individual this morning worked his way to the top of the Court House, although such a thing seemed almost impossible, and planted the American flag on the highest point, where it now flutters on the breeze.

SCHOONER WRECKED.

The schooner S. Levent, owned in Chicago, was wrecked on Saturday last off Manistee, and the crew, seven in number, all perished except one, who, after suffering for many hours, was finally rescued by the schooner D. P. Dublin.

A SURVEY OF THE TRIBUNE BUILDING

Was made by architects to-day, who report that the walls and most of the floors are good, and that the whole can be put in order for $50,000. The original cost was $210,000.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Hartford, October 18.—The nine fire insurance companies of Hartford, since their organization, have paid losses amounting to over fifty-nine millions of dollars. The Chicago fire insurance amounts to at least seven or eight millions.

New York, October 18.—The National Insurance Convention to-day was largely attended. President Miller stated that the subject of the Chicago fire would be brought before the Convention. Relative to the losses by New York companies, he believed they would all be able to pay at least ninety per cent., but time should be allowed to collect resources. He believed the fire in Chicago was the result of badly constructed buildings, as in Paris or London the fire would have burned itself out.

Philadelphia, October 18.—The Enterprise Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, has not suspended, as reported.

Worcester, Mass., October 18.—The rumor that the First National Insurance Company, of this city, has suspended is incorrect.

San Francisco, October 18.—There is much anxiety concerning the local insurance companies. It is feared that only the Union will be able to meet its demands in full and continue business with capital unimpaired.

New York, October 18.—The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, has suspended business in consequence of Chicago losses. The liabilities profess confidence in their ability to resume in a few weeks. Chauncey Bedell was appointed Receiver of the Manhattan Company. President Palmer is said to have removed and holds possession of the securities of the concern.

Albany, October 18.—The Commerce Insurance Company of this city increased their capital one hundred thousand dollars and have resolved to continue business.

Erie, Pa., October 18.—The Alps Insurance Company of this city will pay all its Chicago losses, about $150,000.

FRAGMENTS FROM THE FIRE.

Sparks of Thought Upon the Subject as They Fell—Drift of Feeling Gathered up Reflectively.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego couldn't have told you how they felt when they were in the fiery furnace.

It was only when they came safely out that they could have given y[illegible] connected idea of their sensation while und[illegible] the ordeal to which Nebuchadnezzar the [illegible] subjected them.

What they could have told a week after they came forth unscathed would have been of more value to put on record than anything they might have said while the smell of the scorching was still upon them.

Let me speak as if I were writing for the Commercial historically; as if I were saying something that shall be filed away and referred to in coming years.

I look on Chicago devastated but not desolate. Her beauty and glory and pride may have left her; but as these merely human and earthly attributes have disappeared on lurid wings of flame there have floated down to shelter her with kindly pinions Faith and Hope and Charity!

These three abide with her now. Such faith in a future immeasurably greater than the past; faith in one another and in the help and sympathy of the whole civilized world! Such hope of immediate and radiant resurrection! Such Charity, abounding on all sides and flowing in from every quarter! Surely the like was never seen and known and felt before!

"Garden City" Chicago is no longer. Hereafter she will take another name, bolder and more significant. At this moment she is the veritable Phœnix, already rising from her ashes. That symbol in all time to come must be hers and hers alone. Other cities that have passed through the fire and been only crippled, or shorn of their plumage will have no longer a right to claim or use it, when Chicago, in a briefer space than I dare to predict, shall reappear in more magnificence than ever, vitalized by an energy and enterprise and expansive prosperity unprecedented even in the history of her own almost miraculous development.

To any one who has never lived in Chicago, this will sound like reckless, almost hysterical enthusiasm. To myself, who am by no means of a sanguine temperament, it would a few months ago have been looked upon as verging on the wildest monomania. All last week, as I heard men talk, and saw them in action, I believed in the possibility—in and about Chicago—of anything, and in the absolute certainty of a great deal that ordinary calculation would deem impossible.

I will give good reasons why this belief should be in me and in all men; but first I would tell you that, while the universal feeling of trust and confidence Chicago shows cannot be too glowingly depicted, so also is it beyond the power of intelligent description to exaggerate the extent or sum up the awful details of the appalling calamity that fell upon her.

If a dozen of splendid streets had been burned up; if a section of elegant residences had been laid waste; if the homes of a poor and densely settled neighborhood had been swept away—if any one of these things had happened eloquent tongues might tell and facile pens portray the incidents and scenes of the disaster. Sensational journalism may do justice to an unparalleled episode of horror or devastation if that episode does not transcend the scope of imaginative flight and the capacity of language to communicate ideas; but in the presence of this terrible visitation sensationism stands abashed; words fail and ideas are utterly paralyzed.

The only way in which a suggestion of the fate of Chicago can be conveyed to the Pittsburgh mind is to ask one who lives here to begin by burning down the Union railway depot; let the flames extend a mile up Penn street; then all the way down to Sixth: through Sixth to the Allegheny bridge; swallowing up the bridge it must sweep Allegheny City for a swathe of half a mile clear to the Diamond; extending from the Union depot where it commenced on a line across to Grant street and the Court House; then to the Monongahela river it must wrap everything in one roaring, seething sheet of flame from Grant street to below Market, sparing neither palace nor shanty, nor passing by the shipping at the wharves; stand on one of the Monongahela bridges in a fierce, relentless gale that almost carries you off your feet, and every breath of which lashes this blazing ocean into maddened fury; imagine this if you can, and you may form some conception of what I and thousands more gazed upon in speechless, stupified dismay through all that Sunday night and Monday morning.

The New Yorker and the resident in Chicago who knows New York—to place some semblance of the scene in that metropolis—must be upon a Brooklyn ferry-boat. His view must start with the reddening ruins of the ship-yards and docks on the East river, between Houston street and East Broadway; the north line of the hurricane of fire must run through Houston street to Third avenue, up thence to Union Square, up Fourth avenue to Twenty-third street, inclosing Madison Square and half a dozen blocks on Fifth avenue, up both sides of Broadway to Thirty-fourth street, across to Eighth avenue, down Eighth and by Hudson street to Canal, down again to the Battery and upward by the line of Pearl street and Chatham to the Bowery and South End, through the length of East Broadway; envelope every inch of the space thus bounded in a hideous blast furnace blown to streaks of whitened fervor by a howling southeast storm; let no mansion nor hovel, no cathedral, church nor chapel, no hotel nor theater, no bank, insurance building nor newspaper office; no public structure nor private dwelling, nor anything whatsoever contained therein be excepted in the faintest hope of salvation, and he—the New Yorker—may have some thought of what was befalling Chicago as he slept through that memorable Sunday night and Monday morning.

I had been up nearly all through Saturday night at another fire, which we then regarded as a very terrible one; a fire that consumed acres of coal and wood piles and a number of inferior houses and factories near the river. Heavens! We called that a disastrous conflagration, and people were made nervously uneasy by the accounts of it in the Sunday morning papers. They little dreamed of what the next twenty-four hours had in store for them! On Sunday afternoon I went to see the wreck made by this preliminary puff of the overwhelming tempest which was so soon to follow. I was deeply moved at the destruction that I saw, and by the attendant miseries of which I heard. Blackened heaps of smouldering fuel; nearly three whole squares of charred and broken vestiges of what had once been houses and workshops, and offices, and railway sheds and sidewalks; the wood-work of the bridge over the entrance to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago depot gone, stopping traffic by way of the connecting bridge over the river at Adams street. The sight saddened and shocked me. It could produce an emotion that was penetrating, because, dreadful as it appeared, the eye could gather at a glance its salient features, and the mind form some computation of its consequences. I had not yet beheld that carnival of havoc which was to bewilder and sear my faculty of vision, and stun all sensibility to the depth of apathetic dazed dismay.

From the contemplation of this prelude to the coming clash of elemental strife I passed over the Madison street bridge from the west side of the south branch of the river into that section which through the week was the chief center of business and pleasure—the vital ganglion of nervous energy and impetus of circulation which ever spent and ever renewed itself in phases of metropolitan intensity of life that no other city in the United States, except New York, could rival. The streets of this section were, many of them, bright and full of gaiety, though it was a Sabbath evening. No excise law was enforced against hotels, saloons and restaurants; cigar stores and sample rooms were resplendent with illumination, and billiard-rooms shone temptingly ajar.

Beautiful city, in thy pride and wantonness of sin! Who shall be the first Pharisee to wring portents of coincident perdition from thy fate, and call thee Second Sodom of the Plain?

I had some business to attend to, and that transacted, I dropped into the Tremont and Sherman Houses—little thinking for the last time—stayed there awhile and then strolled homeward, back across the river, northerly. Nine o'clock had not struck as I heard the distant clangor of a bell. I thought it was the striking of the hour and scarcely noticed it; but presently it was repeated. No presentiment of evil took possession of me, neither was I seized by any definable premonition of alarm; yet I did not like it. Arrived at my abiding place I found the inmates and some acquaintances who had called, attentively regarding a ruddy haze of light that seemed to be spreading west and south of us some two miles distant. The weather was clear and mild, the wind fresh but warm, gradually strengthening and getting gusty.

"Hope we are not going to have such another fire as we had last night."

"Or that this is the commencement of a series like we had last winter."

"Fires seem to be epidemic. They must be catching, or in the air, or something—like the cholera!"

Thus, in various moods, we anxiously or carelessly remarked, and then we laughed and rallied one another, said good night and separated.

I had been in bed about an hour; not sleeping, but refreshing myself with some cheerful reminiscences of Pompeii, which I found in the literary supplement of the *Tribune*, when I became conscious of the fact that the distant jangle of the bells was incessant, and that the jangle was accompanied by a continuous scream of tug and engine whistles.

"By Jove; it must be a big fire! That's a general alarm!"

This, I believe, was the irresponsible ejaculation that escaped me as I sprung from matrass to window and looked out.

It was to see the yellowish-pink patch upon the sky of an hour before spread to a wide and swelling swoop of angry black and crimson. While I gazed at it the wind smote me savagely in the face, and I felt, as it did so, with what merciless rage it must be chasing and buffeting the infuriated flames off yonder. Others were up and watching, too; and four or five of us had on the instant simultaneously agreed to go and "see the thing through," as some one lightly said in speaking of the expedition.

It must have been nearly midnight when we reached the river, and so long as I live I shall never forget the awful scene that there burst upon the view.

"Good God! it's all Chicago!"

"The whole city is in flames!"

Each opened in some exclamation of horror-stricken amazement, until some one said mournfully:

"Good bye, Garden City!"

And then solemn silence and unutterable depression fell on every one.

Hour after hour we gazed in a sort of dull and stolid reverie, brightening up once in a while with a gleam of almost frivolous curiosity and suspense, as we would wonder if the fire had reached this or the other point, or that such or such a building—we had so often admired and almost felt we partly owned—would go.

Along Canal street—by which we had to pass, as the fierce heat drove us from the vicinity of one bridge to another—stands a line of the tallest, stateliest telegraph poles I ever saw. They sustain graduated octaves of wires; and on this colossal Aeolian, the dry, driving gale played weired startling discords that made one's nerves creep and tingle in galvanic sympathy. One moment shrieking through the gamut with a harsh infernal clamor; the next dying away in shuddering whispering moans—as if they were carrying to the whole land the piteous strains of a requiem over the departing city.

The individual mortal lives not who could describe in lucid consecutive detail the facts of such a catastrophe. The coolest, clearest headed spectator became confused and lost, and could do little more than conjecture what was happening in the pandemonium of smoke and flame on which he looked aghast. As on some tremendous battle-field you will remember we saw that the enemy was attacking the left, or doubling up the right flank, or massing in irresistable force upon the centre; but who and what was being driven in, or crushed, or scattered, or engulphed, no eyes could definitely ascertain, nor judgment accurately settle on beyond a range so limited as to deceive more than it discovered. So in the case of this transcendent whirl of conflagration. Striving to pierce the incandescent barrier of coal and lumber that lined the eastern bank of the south branch of the river, and look into the sea of fire beyond, one could mark a giant wave mount upward, and 'Ah!' would burst forth the involuntary exclamation, "That must be the Ogden House"—the gorgeous Pacific Hotel, which was to have been the mammoth caravansary of all creation. A settling down of molten billows onward and around from this, and the cry would be, "It's licking up the frame buildings on Adams and Monroe streets, and there"—as another wave ascended—"it's all up with the Bigelow House and Honore's splendid block." There was a strange, fascinating interest in watching and noting these fluctuations—fluctuations, mind, without a moment's abatement—of the surging tide of unrestrained combustion. It was a keen interest, but of that passive kind which loses all apparent trace of emotion before the awful majesty of the inevitable. There was some manifestation of excitement when the dull reverberation of explosions began to boom above the other uproar; a passing thrill as to the doom of the City Hall and Court House was assured and the suggestions were muttered of the horrid fate of prisoners roasting in its cells. Perhaps faces blanched a little more when the shout rose up that the fire had crossed the main river and was on the North Side; and there was a spasm of agitation when we heard the water works were no more and that, over the vast extent of the West and South Divisions, all the hydrants and steam engines in the country would be of no more avail against a kerosene accident or the torch of the incendiary than a schoolboy's ten-penny squirt. Then men gave themselves up to a desperate resignation and a sort of defiant desire to see the utmost possible ravage that the flames could revel in.

Do not say that people who could feel and act—or rather not feel and act at all—like this, under such circumstances, must be destitute of sense and sensibility. It is a compensation of natural law that the actors in a tragedy and those who view it from be[illegible] much emotionally moved as those who regard it from a comparative distance. It is a tempering of the wind to the shorn lamb which a merciful Providence ordains. I have often wondered how Mr. Pepyps could have entered in his Diary with such calm and matter of fact indifference the progress and events of the Great Fire of London, in which he was so active a participant. I understand the matter now, and think better of him than I did. Truth is, the elasticity of human nature, in the aggregate, has no limits. Look at the France of six months ago and the France of to-day, for example. Individuals may be drawn down by the under-tow of calamity, and sink to rise no more; but communities having any vitality in them, when they touch bottom, bound up with a resilience that lands them safe on shore, stronger and more eager than ever to rush to the foremost rank that is fighting the endless battle of life.

NEW BANKS—VAULTS—REAL ESTATE.

[From the Tribune of Monday.]

The many friends of George Smith, Esq., who was for so many years a banker in Chicago, but who for some years past has been in Scotland, will be interested to learn that he has started back to Chicago to open a bank.

A dispatch has been received from Mr. Angus, President of the Bank of Montreal, to a friend in this city, stating that he has sent an agent to Chicago to establish a branch bank. The Bank of Montreal is, as is well known, one of the heaviest money institutions in the world, and ought to be able to afford our merchants large facilities for business. The capital of the bank is $6,000,000; surplus, $3,000,000; deposits, $21,000,000. The stock of the bank sold last week for 238.

Besides the two above instances, we hear of two other projects to start new private banks with ample capital. One of these is by a Western capitalist who can put at least $500,000 in cash funds into the business, but whose name we are for the present not at liberty to mention. Judging from what we hear of these various projects, it seems not improbable, that, aside from the proposed branch of the Bank of Montreal, $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 of new capital not hitherto engaged in banking will come to Chicago within the next month or two, to be used as additional bank capital. The great surplus of floating capital which was so freely offered for investment all summer in the principal money markets of the world has found no satisfactory investment yet, and the opportunity offered for using it in legitimate and permanent banking business in Chicago will draw millions here which would not have come while our existing banks were in full operation and in possession of the field.

BANKS AND BANK VAULTS.

The vault of the Union National Bank has been opened, and every dollar of money and every book and paper found as perfect as when put in. The inside of the vault was not heated at all, and even a candle left in the vault was not melted.

The vaults of the Northwestern National Bank and Corn Exchange National Bank were opened on Saturday and everything found to be perfectly preserved.

The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company have opened their money vault and found everything perfectly preserved, but their book vault was destroyed and their books lost. This is the most serious loss any bank in the city has sustained in the contents of its vaults.

RENTS AND REAL ESTATE.

Rents have gone up enormously since the destruction of so large a portion of the buildings of the city. The residences along Wabash avenue, north of Twenty-second street, which were susceptible of being used for banks, railroad offices, etc., etc., are, of course, in demand, and on the most central part of that street, between Peck court and Fourteenth street, are renting for an advance of just about 100 per cent. on the prices they commanded before the fire. Dwellings a little further from the business quarter, but which are now available for offices of less importance than banking and railroad business, have advanced from 50 to 60 per cent. over the prices demanded before the fire, and others which are available for nothing but residence purposes, have advanced about 33 per cent. in all parts of the city and for all classes of houses. The rise is probably greater than can be sustained for more than a month or two. Within a few weeks several hundred temporary houses will be erected in the former business district. This will diminish the demand for dwellings to be used for business purposes, and increase the supply of dwellings. Before the fire there were not less than fifteen hundred unoccupied dwelling houses in the city, principally in the West and South Divisions. The most of them had been built for sale, and were not offered for rent, but there are few people who have money to buy, and the improbability of selling will now force the owners to offer them for rent. Of those who have lost their houses, many have sent their families out of the city for the winter, and all who remain will feel disposed to cut down expenses by going into smaller houses than they occupied before. If all these circumstances are duly considered, it will be seen that there is in fact but little reason for a rise in rents. Those who in the present confused condition of things jump to the conclusion that house-room will be very scarce this winter, and, underthat impression, enter into contracts for dwellings at high rents, will probably find they have made a mistake.

THE WATER QUESTION SETTLED.

Next to the supply of food to the starving and shelter to the perishing, the question of water has been the all-absorbing one in Chicago. Referring to the feverish uneasiness on this subject, the Chicago *Tribune* of Monday says that a close examination of the water works reveals the welcome fact that the largest of the three immense water engines is but slightly damaged, and adds: "The capacity of the engine upon which we must depend for our water supply during the next six months at least, is eighteen millions of gallons per day, which will be more than sufficient to give the remaining portion of the city an entirely adequate supply of water, with as strong a head as ever before. Direct connection will be made with the South Side through the twenty-four inch main which crosses the river at the State street bridge; while the great main along Chicago avenue and, passing through the tunnel under the north branch at that point, will provide for the West Division as before. The unhurt district of the North Side will be supplied through the North Clark street main. Everybody is intensely eager to know the precise day and hour at which the supply of lake water will be renewed. For fear of disappointment, by reason of some difficulty not now contemplated, the Board of Public Works desire that no explicit promise be made as to the time. Enough, however, was learned by our reporter, on yesterday, to warrant the statement that by the middle, or, at the furthest, the latter part of the present week, the large engine at the water works will be in running order, furnishing the city with a complete supply of pure lake water.

ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS.

[From Monday's Chicago Tribune.]

The financial prospect has continued to grow more and more encouraging every day since the middle of last week. The safety of almost every dollar of money and securities in the vaults of the banks has been assured, and the prospect for the payment of losses by insurance companies is vastly more encouraging than it was three or four days ago. The English companies will probably pay the whole of their losses promptly. A Hartford banker writes that all the Hartford companies will pay their losses as soon as adjusted. From what we can glean in regard to the New York companies, some will lose their entire capital, but on the average they will be able to pay 80 or 90 per cent. Western companies will not turn out so well, but will all be able to pay something. Even our Chicago companies, all of which are "busted," will eventually be able to pay a little; and, on the whole, we believe that 75 per cent. of the insurance losses will be paid.

Quite a number of sales of improved real estate have been made since the fire. Several new houses on the avenues have been sold, because they were available for offices. The prices obtained were just about what was demanded before the fire. A large amount of money is offered here for ground in the business part of the burnt district. Capitalists have come from Cincinnati, Louisville, New York, Boston and other places, with the expectation of buying ground in the former business quarter at large reductions on former values, and building it up again. From the amounts which several of the principal real estate agents are authorized to invest, we should think that there has over $100,000,000 of such money come here since the fire. The point of greatest interest is to know what reduction on former values to begin.

A New York letter says: Many of the burned out Chicago merchants and manufacturers are in town, looking around for the ways and means of restarting business. They are offered as many goods and as long credits as they desire—the general feeling among our people here being that the prosperity of New York is so bound up with that of her Western sister that the sooner the latter recovers something like her former prosperity, the better will it be all around. This is the sentiment that predominates, not only in the great dry goods trade, but in all alike.

HOW ROTHERMEL'S PICTURE AND A BANK'S FUNDS WERE SAVED.

Incidents connected with the Chicago fire are numberless, but among the most interesting the following: The janitor of the Academy of Design stated that at six o'clock he saw the danger to the Academy, and at once determined to secure Rothermel's great historical painting, the battle of Gettysburg, and the drapery was torn away and the moulding removed. An effort was then made to wrench it from the nails; in so doing the picture was torn some, but not so badly that it cannot be repaired. At last the picture was taken down and cut from the stretcher and carried to Jackson street and placed on the steps of Trinity Church. He then returned to save his personal effects and more pictures, and when he went back some other porters had removed them to a place of safety.

Equally thrilling is the story told of Mr. E. J. Tinkham, of the Second National Bank. On Monday morning before the fire had reached that building Mr. Tinkham went to the safe and succeeded in getting out $600,000. This pile of greenbacks he packed into a common trunk and hired a colored man for $1,000 to convey it to the Milwaukee depot. Fearing to be recognized in connection with the precious load, Mr. Tinkham followed the man at a distance, but soon lost sight of him. He was then overtaken by the fire and driven toward the lake. After several narrow escapes from suffocation, he succeeded in working his way to a tug-boat and got round to the Milwaukee depot, where he found the colored man waiting for him with the trunk, according to promise. Mr. Tinkham paid the man the $1,000, and started for Milwaukee, where the money was safely deposited in the bank.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18, 1871.

Butler on the Anxious Seat.

Butler is so afraid that he will be left from important Committees in the organization of the next Congress, that he came here all the way to Washington chiefly to stuff the correspondent of a New York paper with what Blaine had already done in this respect. The most important part of this communication was that Butler himself had been assigned to the uninfluential Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, while Dawes had been promoted to the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means. It is authoritatively announced that Speaker Blaine has as yet not paid the slightest attention to the reorganization, and within the past few days Dawes has declared that he does not desire and would not accept this appointment under any consideration. If anything can be indicated upon this subject, it is that the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means will be from the West.

Legality of License Tax on Attorneys.

Judge Wylie, of the Supreme Court of the District, to-day, in granting an injunction restraining the municipal corporation from collecting license tax from patent attorneys, gave the following opinion of the rights and powers of corporations in similar cases: The power to grant licenses authorizing citizens to pursue any kind of business implies the power to prohibit such business. In this respect the tax for license differs from corporation or property tax. The power to impose either of the two last mentioned taxes may possibly be implied from the terms of the General Government, but the power to forbid citizens from following any lawful occupation, unless upon payment of five dollars for his license; and if the fee be not paid, to subject him to fine and imprisonment, is no incident attaching necessarily to any charter for municipal purposes.

WASHINGTON, October 18, 1871.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The postmaster General has made the following appointments of Postmasters in Pennsylvania: D. Heppert, at Thorndale Iron Works, Chester county, vice W. D. Bailey, resigned; G. E. Robacker, at Penfield, Clearfield county, vice F. C. Bowman, resigned; H. W. Lane, at Russellburg, Warren county, vice J. Matson, resigned; Mary B. Foote, at Texas, vice William Foote, deceased; J. H. Strong, at Summerville, Jefferson county, vice H. R. Bryant, resigned; J. McCormack, at Knob, Beaver county, vice J. Powell, resigned; J. Conrad, at Hemlock, Cambria county, vice J. Woodcock, resigned.

REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

It appears that the number of revenue officers in the country have been reduced to 4,260 against 5,850 in December, 1865.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

Report on the New Hymn Book Considered—Another Firebrand—The Whitehouse-Cheney Matter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, October 14, 1871.

The session of the Episcopal Convention was almost wholly occupied in considering the report on the new hymn book, but no conclusion was reached. A few objections on doctrinal points were suggested, but the main debate was upon the question whether that new collection was so complete as to justify its adoption to the exclusion of other books now authorized, and whether, if received for use, it should not be provisional only till the next general convention.

Mr. Judd, on behalf of the Illinois Deputies, attempted to obtain the floor to notice the attack made on Bishop Whitehouse, but failed. The subject will be brought up on Monday. The attack consisted in the general circulation in the convention, as the Illinois Deputies claim, by the friends of Mr. Cheney, of the Kerfoot pamphlet assailing Bishop Whitehouse. The pamphlet has no allusion to the Cheney case, but the design of its circulation is said to be to break the influence of Bishop Whitehouse before the convention. It is not intended to bring up the matter in such shape as will allow the discussion of the Cheney case.

The joint Committee on Ritualism has been called to meet on Tuesday next.

THE FREE MASONS.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge at Mansfield.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 16, 1871.

The order of Masons for the State of Ohio convene here to-morrow. Hundreds of the order have arrived, and give quite an air of substantial importance in their appearance on the streets. The hotels are preparing to accommodate fifteen hundred, which are expected in the morning trains.

FIRE IN KANSAS.

Houses, Barns, Fences and Crops Destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, October 17.—Accounts from Northern Kansas say destructive fires have been raging in Deer Creek and Harrison Creek Valleys, extending to Jefferson county, Nebraska. Several houses and barns and large quantities of grain, hay and other crops have been destroyed, and many miles of fence burned. The loss is estimated at thirty to fifty thousand dollars.

TAKE IN THE ROOSTERS.

Texas Carried by the Republicans.

SANTA FE, N. M., October 14.—Information received from El Paso, Texas, states that the State has gone Republican by quite a heavy majority.

THE FIRES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Terrible Stories of Distress and Death in Michigan and Wisconsin.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune*, returning from a journey to Port Hudson, writes of the recent fires in that locality:

The woods in Huron county had been on fire in various places for several weeks, though little serious danger was apprehended until about a week ago. The timber is partly pine, but also largely made up of different varieties of hard wood. Much of the value of pine has unquestionably been destroyed by the fires, and the owners of the pine sections cannot fail to be heavy losers. The roads through the country are not very numerous, but several are well worked and largely traveled, and along these and at short distances away from them is a considerable agricultural population who had farms partially cleared and had houses and barns recently erected. The lumbering interests are located at the various points on the lake shore, where mills existed in large numbers before the fires, surrounded by numerous residences, stores, etc. On the same Sunday night on which Chicago was burned, a strong wind commenced to blow over Huron county, passing at different hours in somewhat different directions, but always tending toward the lake at the east. By ten o'clock in the evening it was blowing very hard, and by midnight it was a gale, rousing the slumbering fires in the forests into tremendous fury, and bringing destruction upon the farms and the lake settlements. The warning of imminent danger was first brought to the shore by men, women and children fleeing from the interior toward the lake, and the fires shortly afterward burst on some of the settlements themselves. On that night the town of Sand Beach was totally burned. The inhabitants were driven out, and many sought refuge in the lake, throwing the water over themselves to protect their bodies and faces from the intense heat occasioned by the burning of a great number of buildings near the shore. This town is almost totally ruined, its milling interest destroyed, and its population scattered far and wide. On the same night also White Rock was entirely destroyed, a village of some three hundred inhabitants. At least one person was burned to death here, the body of a woman, advanced in life, being afterward found in one of the streets with the head and limbs mostly destroyed. On the same night Forrestville was entirely burned.

On Monday night the fires attacked other settlements on the shore. Huron City, a place of quite a population and a good business point, was completely destroyed with the exception of four buildings. New River was about one-half burned. Forest Bay was ruined entirely. Center Harbor suffered the same fate, as did also Elm Creek.

FEATURES OF THE FIRES.

The approach of the fires from the woods, both on Sunday and Monday nights, was very sudden, and left no time for preparation on the part of the inhabitants, who saved absolutely nothing. The flames were first seen rushing from the forests towards the farms and little hamlets in the interior, and men were driven almost instantaneously from their homes, and, with their families, often half dressed, sought safety in flight, hurrying, as a rule, towards the lake. There is no doubt that many of these thus seeking to escape were overtaken by the fires and perished miserably. Many skeletons have already been found in the interior, and also the charred remains of men, women and children. It is thought by persons from the country that from forty to fifty human beings were overtaken and burned on Sunday and Monday nights.

The newly prepared farms, with their buildings, have been generally destroyed, together with the clothing, furniture and provisions of the families, leaving in the interior a scene of utter ruin in all save a few fortunate localities. The little capital which these people had accumulated during several [illegible] tions again, with the means of living, until something can be raised from the land.

THE RESULTS ON THE SHORE.

Along the lake shore, and in the small towns which have been visited by the fire, the loss of human life has been much less, though some persons have doubtless perished in their immediate vicinities, whose fate is as yet unknown to their friends. The destruction of property has, however, in the aggregate, been much greater than in the farming districts, as these towns were considerably developed, possessed improved buildings and had large business interests. Many of them have been swept out of existence, and most of the settlements have suffered seriously. In many there is now neither employment for the people nor prospect of work to do, nor are there any habitations in which they can dwell. Both employers and employees have suffered terribly. The means of the former have been crippled, and many do not feel able to rebuild and resume business this year. The people are in a great measure dependent upon these men, and, if the towns are not rebuilt, they must scatter in search of employment, the greater portion being utterly without resources.

SCATTERING INCIDENTS.

Seven years ago the town of Sand Beach, now burned, was destroyed, with the exception of Carrington's house and the store. The fire has again swept each side of those two buildings and left them standing alone again.

At Port Hope on Monday afternoon, the people built a counter-fire in the south part of the town near Dean's tannery, in the hope of saving it. But in the meantime a fire broke out from a field of stumps in the western section and swept through the place.

The stage, with a large load of passengers, was hemmed in by the fire on the road between Rock Falls and Elm Creek. The driver and passengers escaped. The horses and wagon were burned.

At Port Hope the fire rushed through the village, cutting a sharp, well-defined swath, like the course of a cannon ball. It cut off the piazza of a house and left the house standing, and mowed down fences without burning the buildings.

Several women and children at Center Harbor found shelter in a shanty surrounded by the flames. Two or three men with them drew shawls over their heads, plunged through the fire and smoke to the lake, dipped up water by the pailful at a time, poured it upon their house of refuge and barely succeeded in saving it.

The ferocity and velocity of the fire lashed by the gale were marvelous. A Mrs. Richards, of Rock Falls, on her way to a neighbor's, was struck down in the road and burned to death. Mr. Corbett, of White Rock, was also burned to death while walking on the road. Seven children of Mr. Mann, living between Rock Falls and Elm Creek, ran from home and the fire, and have not been heard from since.

The wife of Mr. Charles McMillian, of Paris, was confined to her bed with a child only a few hours old. The fire drove her from the bed with the babe in her arms, a child in one hand, and two other children following her. Her mother, a little way behind her, was caught by the flames while passing through the gateway and perished there. Since Vesuvius buried the people of Pompeii in hot ashes, perhaps the world has known no tragedies like those enacted in our northwestern woods this deadly autumn.

THE DEVASTATION IN WISCONSIN.

Singular Features of the Peshtigo Fire.

A relief committee from Milwaukee report that the fire which destroyed Peshtigo on the evening of the 8th, is without parallel in terrible destructiveness. Shortly after the church-going people had returned from the evening service, an ominous sound was heard, like the roar of the sea, or of a coming storm. This increased in intensity, and soon the inhabitants became alarmed and apprehensive of coming danger. Balls of fire were observed to fall like meteors in different parts of the town, igniting whatever they came in contact with. By this time the whole population were thoroughly aroused and alarmed, and caught up their children and what valuables they could hastily seize, and began to flee for a place of safety. Now a bright light appeared in the southwest horizon, gradually increasing till the heavens were aglow with light. But a few moments elapsed after this before the horrible tornado of fire came upon the people, and enveloped them in flame, smoke, burning sand and cinders. Those who had not now reached the river or some other place of safety were suffocated and burned to a cinder before they could advance a half dozen steps farther. God only knows the terror and terrible suffering of the whole town of Peshtigo on that memorable Sunday night. It seemed as if the love of God had been withdrawn from the place, and the fury fiends of hell had been loosened to wantonly vex and torment the people.

No tongue can tell, no pen can describe, no brush can depict the realities of that night. Exaggeration would be utterly impossible. It defies human ingenuity. It was the destruction of Sodom re-enacted. It seemed as if the wickedness of the place had mocked God until his fiery thunderbolts were loosened for its destruction. But now, he who had been boldest in sin, was first to call upon his Maker for succor.

The character of the fire was unlike any we have ever seen described before. It was a flame fanned by a hurricane, and accompanied with various electrical phenomena. Those that survived the terrible ordeal testify that they received electrical shocks, while they saw electrical flames flash in the air and dance over the surface of the earth around them. But the fury of the flash was past in half an hour, though the fire continued to burn more or less fiercely during the whole night.

The tornado came from the southwest, and swept over a tract of country eight or ten miles in width and of indefinite length. The timber in its course was felled by the wind and burned by the fire, and every vestige of fence and building was swept away, with two or three exceptions. Sometimes the wind struck the earth with such force that the small undergrowth was torn up and kept in winrows, while at other times it would skip away from the earth.

OTHER INDESCRIBABLE SCENES.

[From the Oconto Lumberman, 12th.]

Early Wednesday morning every available horse and wagon was brought into requisition for the purpose of reaching the sufferers in the different settlements within the range of the tornado of Saturday night's fire. Parties of men with axes were employed in advance of the teams to chop away the fallen trees and render the roads passable. The bridges, culverts, &c., were burned, and much time was taken up in actually building a way through.

We say we cannot describe the scenes; we cannot. Infants clasped in mother's arms; fathers, brothers, sisters, stiff in their last embrace; actual lines of dead from the once happy farmhouse to the adjoining creek; charred groups, blackened corpses, crumbling bones, lacerated and torn members; the smiling babyhood of a few hours past, the adolescent, the old, in one horrid heap of death, is all that is left of the country traveled over. The roadsides are strewn with dead horses, oxen, cows, swine and fowl. Even the untamed of the forest flew towards civilization for relief, but only to find death in their flight. Deer, bear, rabbits, were discovered in profusion burned to a crisp. And all this within a few miles of our city. From the few left to tell the tale, there can be yet little obtained in their half-crazed situation. We ourselves saw the father consign to their last resting places all that was left of a family of six. We cared little about questioning, and he seemed to care as little about speaking. Having given him a few morsels of bread for necessary subsistence, we passed on, and saw the babe in its mother's arms, the boy, the girl, in nakedness, the young woman, the mother, the father, in one sad group of death. Again, a family, apparently, for there was nothing left but bones, and hardly bones at that. Yes, there was one of that family of which there was a little left. It was the baby. The poor mother, forgetful of herself, clung to her innocent offsping, and her last effort must have been to save her young one's life. The mother's hand, or the charred remains thereof were on the babe's head, as if engaged in pressing it to the ground face downwards, to save it from suffocation; the little face that was all that was uninjured. A prominent young man was found with his throat cut, and his knife was lying along side of him. He must have been crazed by tortures, or preferred immediate death to lingering agony.

TWO DAY'S NEARER LIVERPOOL.

The Latest Great Railroad Achievement.

Two weeks hence President Grant and Cabinet, together with other distinguished persons, will visit Boston and assist in laying the corner-stone of the new postoffice, which will be done according to the rites of Masonry. From here the Presidential party will proceed to Bangor, Maine, and assist at the formal opening of the European and North American Railway, which has been completed to St. Johns, N. B. The occasion will doubtless be a memorable one. Uncle Sam and the representatives of John Bull may talk with each other across the dividing line, and utter lots of good things concerning the future progress of both countries. With the opening of this great railroad route from New York to Halifax two days' time will be saved to and from Liverpool, as the link to Halifax will be completed a few months later. The European and North American road is chartered both in the United States and Provinces, and the stock is divided between Americans and residents in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The American stockholders have built the line to the St. Croix River, the dividing stream between the United States and the New Dominion. From San Francisco to Halifax by rail is something to think of and soon to be realized.

Damage to Farmers by Drought.

The Toledo *Commercial* says that aside from the damages resulting from fires, the drought has been very injurious to farmers in many localities. In some sections of the country it materially affected the late crops, particularly corn, greatly reducing the yield. But perhaps the greatest damage has been sustained by the wheat sown this fall. It has been too dry for the wheat to sprout well, and the complaint is quite general that prospects are very unfavorable for an average crop next year. In clay soils the ground has been too dry to admit of plowing, and the breadth sown will therefore not be up to the average in acres. Thus, it will be seen, the drought has not only affected the crops maturing this fall, but will also materially diminish the yield next year. Rains at this time cannot change the result.

List of U. S. Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending October 10, 1871, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 119,709—Water meter; Hyman J. Hymans, Pittsburgh.

No. 119,711—Staple machine; Wesley Malick, Erie.

No. 119,722—Frame for the glasses of carriage curtains; W. H. Rhodes, Lancaster.

No. 119,850—Concrete pavement; R. A. Jackson and Samuel Gissinger, Pittsburgh.

No. 119,883—Preventing the clogging of oil wells; Edward A. L. Roberts, Titusville.

No. 119,884—Process for preventing the clogging of oil wells; Edward A. L. Roberts, Titusville.

A Rising and Excited Market for Broom Corn.

[From the New York Bulletin, October 14.]

It is now known to be a positive fact that the recent fire in Chicago destroyed 2,500 tons of broom corn, and the excitement of Monday and Tuesday continues, and prices have still further largely advanced. In fact, it is almost impossible to buy even common grades under twelve to fifteen cents per pound. Telegrams come pouring in to holders in this market from the growers in the West, ordering their brush held for fabulous prices. The crop of 1871 is well known to be a partial failure—it being estimated by the most liberal and best posted dealers at not over one-third; but the immense stock of old corn that was held in Chicago prevented prices from materially advancing, although it was generally conceded that they would have been high anyhow later in the season; but now, since the destruction of about one-fourth the entire stock in the United States, it is fair to presume we shall have the tallest prices for broom corn known since the war.

Messrs. J. M. Atwater & Bro., have received telegrams from all their Chicago correspondents, stating the loss variously at from 2,000 to 2,500 tons, and ordering all the brush held by them, both in New York and in their Philadelphia house, withdrawn from the market. One large receiver on the West Side was offered twelve and a half cents, cash, today for his entire stock, which two weeks ago would not have averaged over eight cents, and refused to sell. We anticipate an active market and high prices for the balance of the season.

Printing Cloths.

The Providence *Journal* says: Market firm for extra goods on hand at 8¼c; for standards, on hand 8⅛c; for common, on hand, 8c. Some of the printers have been selling a few goods the past week. The following are the sales of the week.

2,000 pieces 52x56, private terms, for October.
900 do 64x64, 7¾c, seconds.
5,000 do 64x64, 8c, standards, early in the week.
13,000 do 64x64, 8⅛c, standard at close of the week
8,000 do 64x64, 8¼c, extra, sold Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

28,000 pieces.

October 8th, 1870, 64x64, extra, sold for 7¼c.

Philadelphia Petroleum Exports.

[From the Ledger of Tuesday.]

The exports of petroleum from this port to foreign ports since the 1st of January to the 13th inst., were 41,922,850 gallons, against 37,987,057 gallons in the same time last year. The receipts of crude and re [illegible]

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 18, 1871.

Some of the banks report that the heavy demand upon them from customers of late have compelled them to refuse much good paper for lack of means, and some days were not able to reach the requirements of their customers. Other banks have yet a good supply of loanable means, and are able to meet the wants of their regular depositors more liberally. There is little change in the condition of the outside market. Whatever of real good named paper that is offered finds ready takers at the usual rates.

Local stocks maintain their advanced prices handsomely, and the small lots which are offered meet with ready sales. Exchange National Bank shares sold at 73, Citizens' National at 71⅛, M. and M. National at 70, and the Farmers and Merchants' National of Birmingham brought 112. The stock of the Pittsburgh Gas Company was a little off, and sold at 98⅛. Columbia oil stock is held quite firm at 20, ex-dividend.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenu and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113
United States 6s of 1881	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	114½
United States 5-20s of 1864	113
United States 5-20s of 1865	114⅛
United States 10-40s	109
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	84
Central Pacific Railroad	100
Currency Pacifics	110⅛

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116⅛	116	115⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113⅛	113	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112⅜	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112⅜	112⅛	112⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112⅜	112⅛	112⅛
10-40s	119	118⅜	119
Gold	113⅜	113⅜	113⅛

—The New York *Herald* of yesterday says: The gold market literally broke down under heavy sales during most of the day by the foreign bankers, who were at the same time buying government bonds for export to the European market, where, for some reason not as yet explained by cable, our securities underwent a sudden improvement of ¾@1 per cent., as compared with prices toward the close of last week. A recent writer in the London *News* has been at considerable pains to explain the indifference of the public to and the lethargy of the market for British consols or three per cents, which he attributes to the less clannish spirit of English capital nowadays and its willingness to invest in securities which are not exclusively the stock of the "tight little island." A slow transfer of the moneys of old estates from consols to debentures has been assisted even by the Judges of the Probate Court. The cost of living has been so much enhanced that the three per cents no longer furnish a competent income to many who have no other and seek no other means of getting money. Hence necessity has driven them to buy securities paying higher rates of interest. We refer to this article of the *News* as suggesting the reason why our securities have been so firm throughout the perturbations of the London money market during thy past six weeks. These sales of gold occasioned a decline from 114 to 113⅛, at which latter point there was no further profit in shipments and the market became steady, and eventually reacted a fraction.

—The following comparison, showing the best prices of last Monday and the lowest during the following five days, fairly illustrates the effect of the Chicago fire upon the market value of stocks at the New York Stock Exchange:

	Lowest of week.	Highest of Oct. 9.	Decline.
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. stock	81⅛	92⅜	11⅜
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. cert	80	87⅞	7⅞
Harlem	120⅛	131	10⅞
Erie	24	30⅜	6⅜
Reading	100	114½	14½
Lake Shore	91⅛	106⅛	15
Wabash	52⅛	62⅜	10⅛
Pittsburgh	112	122	10
Northwestern	57	69⅞	18⅜
Northwestern preferred	82⅜	90⅞	7⅞
Rock Island	94	110⅛	16⅛
Fort Wayne	93	99⅜	6⅜
St. Paul	51	62⅛	11⅛
St. Paul preferred	72	81⅜	9⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛	42⅜	8¼
Union Pacific	20⅛	27⅞	7⅜
Pacific Mail	43⅜	52⅜	8⅞
Western Union Telegraph	52⅛	66⅛	14

The decline has ranged from 6⅜ to 18⅜ per cent., and has averaged over 10 per cent.

The stock market has perhaps fallen somewhat below its legitimate level as to values, and may be expected to react; but after such an experience as the operators had last week, they will perhaps be somewhat cautious about attempting a fresh inflation. The events of the last few days illustrate a class of speculative risks which, because of their infrequent occurrence, are generally overlooked, but which, nevertheless, have a great deal to do with diminishing the average profits of speculation. The wealthier operators generally calculate upon being able to control the effect of adverse events by the sheer force of money and credit; every now and then, however, events turn up which teach the speculators a wholesome lesson as to the limit of their power and compel them to have more regard for the intrinsic value of the securities they undertake to manipulate. It is not to be expected, perhaps, that the powerful clique caught by this panic will immediately apply this moral. On the contrary, they appear to be attempting, through the aid of frendly loans, to force up the prices of their stocks; and in that they may succeed; but whether, after such a shock, there will be found buyers willing to accept the load of the clique is the question that remains to be answered.

—The following table made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 18, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
C. & H.	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	85⅝	84⅝	85⅝
Do. Scrip	81	81	81	81½	80⅝	81½
Erie	27	27⅜	27¼	26⅞	27	27⅜
Reading	104½	104½	104½	104¾	104	104
Harlem	....	....	118½	117½	....	....
Mich. Cent	....	....	115	115	....	....
Lake Shore	92½	92	92½	91½	90½	91¼
Illinois Cent	....	134	....	134	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts	....	114	114	114	113½	114
C. & N. W.	53½	53⅜	54½	53½	53⅝	54
Do. pref	84⅛	84¼	84⅛	83½	83⅜	83¼
Rock Island	96	96	96⅛	95⅜	95⅝	95½
St. Paul	51⅝	51⅝	52⅛	51	51	52
Do. pref	72½	72⅛	72⅝	72½	72⅜	73
Tol. & Wabash	....	52⅛	....	52	52	53⅛
Do. pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pittsburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	95⅞	96	....	96	96	96
Ohio & Miss	34½	34⅜	35½	34⅝	34⅞	35⅛
Chic. & Alton	....	112	....	111½	....	....
Do. pref	....	114	....	....	....	....
B. H. & Erie	....	2	....	2	....	....
N. J. Central	....	101½	....	100⅝	....	....
Canton	....	68	....	66⅛	....	....
W. U. Tel	55⅞	55⅞	....	55⅞	....	56⅝
Quicksilver	....	16½	....	15½	....	....
Pacific Mail	41⅛	41¼	41⅝	41⅛	41⅜	42
Adams Ex	....	80½	....	80½	....	....
Wells-F. Ex	....	50⅛	....	49⅜	....	....
American Ex	....	52	....	52⅜	....	....
U. S. Ex	....	49	....	50	....	....
Gold	113¼	113⅜	113	113⅜	113	112⅞

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* contains the following remarks on Camden and Amboy stock: The sales of certain large lots of this stock last week at 116 can, however, hardly be taken as a fair evidence of the price of that stock even on that day, as we have been informed it was a forced sale of carried stock, having been made under a rule of the Board to the highest bidder in default of margin. During last week several small failures of operators were reported, and yesterday afternoon, about the time of the break in stock prices, a report obtained circulation that another operator, supposed to be long in the more active stocks, was in trouble, though no actual failure was reported to the Board. This report may have had some influence in producing the sudden turn in the market, by the apprehension which it created that other stocks carried and held in pledge might be forced to peremptory sale under the rule.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	57⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	23⅛
Lehigh Navigation	34
Catawissa preferred	43
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	45
Lehigh Valley Railroad	58
North Pennsylvania Railroad	57
Camden and Amboy Railroad	118
Schuylkill Navigation	15
Reading	52⅛

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 19, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market was a quiet one. There was nothing doing worthy of notice. Holders of the raw material seemed firmer in their views, and are asking an advance for certain deliveries. Buyers, however, were very sly and not diposed to operate just at present. The following are the nominal rates:

CRUDE.

Holders are offering to sell at the following figures: Spot 12¼c; S. O. all year, 12c; B. O. all year, 12¼c. Parker's $4 70; Lower Creek $4 85; Oil City, $5 05.

REFINED.

The market seemed firmer. Buyers, however, were very shy and disposed to hold off. We quote nominally as follows: October 24¼c; November 24¼c; December 24¼c. These rates were for Eastern delivery.

For latest oil dispatches, see fourth page.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

NEW YORK, October 18, closing of 17th.—Refined shows no improvement; cargoes are quoted at 23⅞@24c. The demand for crude in bulk is more liberal and prices steady; sales 500 bbls regular gravity at 14⅛c, and 1,600 bbls 46 gravity, buyer's option, at 14⅛c. Philadelphia delivery firm and more inquiry for short delivery; sales 200 bbls refined October, at 24⅛c.

TITUSVILLE, October 18.—The *Herald* says: The market was dull, and dealers displayed but little disposition to operate yesterday until the close, when a better feeling became apparent, and sellers were scarce, save at prices slightly advanced from those of the early part of the day. At the close prices were a trifle firmer with a similar feeling in the Eastern markets. Following are the

SALES.

2,750 bbls Lower Creek, Church Run, spot	$4 70
500 bbls Upper Creek, Titusville Pipe	4 57½
500 bbls Upper Creek, do do	4 55
1,000 bbls Upper Creek, do do	4 57½
1,000 bbls Lower Creek, Penna. Trans	4 55
2,000 bbls Upper Creek, do do	4 57½
1,000 bbls Lower Creek, regardless spot	4 80
2,000 bbls Lower Creek, 47 gravity	4 85
1,000 bbls Lower Creek, do do	4 85
1,000 bbls Lower Creek, do do	4 85
1,000 bbls Rouseville, 45 gravity	4 87½
5,000 bbls Rouseville, 46 do	4 87½

TITUSVILLE, October 18.—Market quiet and firm; $4 60 bid, and 4 62½ asked.

ROUSEVILLE, October 18.—Market quiet and unchanged; no sales; we quote from $4 75 to 4 80.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 18.—Market quiet at $4 80@4 85.

OIL CITY, October 18.—Ordinary, on Lower Creek held at $4 85; 47 gravity at Oil City $5 05; sales of 46 gravity and under $4 87½.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.—Market firm; S. W. 24⅛c bid, 24⅛c asked; crude 14c⅛; cased 28⅛; sales none; futures, November and December 24⅛c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PARKER'S LANDING, October 18.—Market firm at $4 70.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 18.—Market quiet and firm at $4 82½@4 85. No sales.

PLEASANTVILLE, October 18.—Market very dull at $4 30.

OIL CITY, October 18.—Market quiet but firm at $5@5 05; Lower road $4 85.

ROUSEVILLE, October 18.—Market quiet and firm; bidding $4 75 to $4 80; holding for $4 85.

TIDIOUTE, October 18.—Market quiet but strong.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.—The market remains dull and prices unchanged; spot and all the month nominally 26c; November dull at 24c to 26c; crude in bulk firm, holders asking 14⅛c for spot. Very little doing. No sales reported to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18, 5 P. M.—October 24⅛ asked; November and December 24⅛c asked; crude 14c. No sales, and the market closed weaker.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 18, 1871.

REMARKS.—As we have repeatedly stated before, there is really not enough wool in this section of country upon which to base a market. Eastern agents came in swarms and gathered up all the wool in this region even before it was clipped from the backs of the sheep. Hence all that is left for our dealers are stray lots of a few pounds, the owners of which must have been absent when the before mentioned agents passed along, else it, too, would have found its way east. We have no change to note in prices. The following will be paid for wool, in large or small quantities, by Pittsburgh dealers:

Common fleece	50@52c	Combing fleece	58@60c
Fine fleece	50@56c	Tub washed wool	60@65c
Unwashed wool	30@40c		

New Orleans Grocery Market.

[illegible]

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 18, 1871.

REMARKS—Many of our leading manufacturers and merchants are off on a jaunt to Baltimore, thus combining business and pleasure. In the nature of things there must henceforth be a close business connection between Baltimore and Pittsburgh; hence the great propriety of the interchange of kindly feelings between the two cities, bound together by iron bands, and destined to become the great centers of trade for ocean, river and rail. The weather continues mild and pleasant, with now and then a "speck" of winter. We have few changes to note in the markets, which for the past week have been very uniform. In bacon and lard oil there have been some slight changes which are noted. Our carbon oil figures are also changed. All leading articles are unchanged in price.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks. They will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	2,260	5,704	7,964
Apples, bbls	4,745	6,578	11,323
Cheese, boxes	1,472	1,270	2,742
Corn, sacks	4,572	4,543	9,115
Wheat, sacks	7,627	10,127	17,754
Barley, sacks	3,770	5,221	8,971
Rye, sacks	2,306	2,249	5,555
Oats, sacks	7,980	10,588	18,568
Butter, packages	236	218	454
Bacon, pieces	136	138	274
Bacon, tierces	34	44	78

Below will be found the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 1,052 bbls. Market overstocked and prices lower; sales prime at $2 50@2 75 ₩ bbl; fair to good $2 00@2 25 ₩ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 70@75c ₩ gallon.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4c; refined, 4⅛@4½c; pearls, 9¼c; pots, 7½c; nitrate soda, 4⅛@4⅜c.

ANTHRACITE COAL—The current rates are for broken, egg, stove and chestnut, ₩ ton, $8 50.

BEANS—The market is more active, with sales white navy at $2 00@2 50 ₩ bush.

CIDER—Sweet cider is arriving freely and meets ready sale at $5 50@6 50 ₩ barrel.

CHEESE—Receipts since our last report 339 boxes. The supply is still equal to the demand. Prices are unchanged, and we quote as follows: New York Goshen 14@15c; Ohio Goshen 13@14c; Ohio Factory 11@12c; Dairy 10⅛@11c ₩ lb; extra New York Goshen will bring 16c ₩ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We change our figures for clear sides and bucket lard. Trade is reported fair at the following rulings: Prime Cincinnati sugar cured hams 17⅛@17½c; second quality do 16⅛@17c; sugar cured shoulders 10c; plain shoulders 8c; ribbed sides 8c; clear sides 9⅛c; breakfast bacon 11@11⅛c; dried beef 19c; mess pork $14 50. Lard, Cincinnati kettle, 10c; Pittsburgh butchers' lard 8@8⅛c; Chicago and Cincinnati refined, in tierces, 10⅛@11c; Chicago and Cincinnati, in buckets, 11⅛@12⅛c.

CHESTNUTS—Sales at $3 00@3 50 per bushel; arrivals heavy.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches—Halves at 9⅛@10c per lb; quarters 7@7⅛c; mixed 8@8⅛c; dried apples 6@7c.

CRACKERS—The following are the ruling prices for the varieties named: Boston 8c; butter 7⅛c; cream 24c; fruit 12⅛c; ginger 12⅛c; lemon 12⅛c; oyster 7⅛c; Scotch 12⅛c; soda 7⅛c; sugar 10c; water 7c; wine 10c; lemon jumbles, 14c; spiced jumbles 13c; sugar jumbles 14c.

BEESWAX—We are reported sales at 30@35c ₩ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The receipts have fallen off and prices are firm at 4⅛@4⅜c ₩ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ⅛-lb cans ₩ doz. $1 75; ⅛-lb do $3 25; 1-lb can $6; 5-lb cans, $30 ₩ per doz.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

BUTTER—Receipts 18 packages. Under the recent heavy receipts of common and medium grades of butter, prices rule lower and the market is dull. We quote good to prime roll, for table use, at 18@20c ₩ lb; common to medium 12@13c.

CRANBERRIES—Jersey $11@12 ₩ bbl; Western $10; Sackett's Bell Berries $18.

CANDLES—There is quite an active demand and prices are fair. Sales of star, full weight, at 19c; short weight 17c; mould 12c ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Benson's Phenix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnson, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₩ bbl.

CARBON OIL—There was an active demand for carbon oil—non-explosive or fire test—which is held at 26c ₩ gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00; Philadelphia $5 50.

EGGS—The market is quiet and steady. Sales reported at 28@30 per dozen.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,374 barrels. We have no change to note in prices, and are reported a moderately active trade at the following rates: Stores—Fancy brands winter $7 75; good Ohio winter $7 50; Minnesota for bakers $7 50; Wisconsin for bakers $7 75; Mills: National, white wheat $8 25; Panhandle, southern amber, $7 50; Morning Glory, red winter, $7 10. Rye flour, $5 00 ₩ bbl. We are reported an active home demand, with not a few orders for shipment at these figures.

GROCERIES—The markets continue fairly active, with no change in prices. Holders do not seem to care whether they sell or not at present figures, believing that prices will go up. We quote as follows:

Coffees—Fancy Rio 24c; prime 23c; good 22c; fair 21@21½c; Java 25@28c; Laguayra 20@22c; Mocha 35c; pure roasted coffee 25c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 65; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 65c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 20; fair $1 10. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 55@60c. Souchong fancy $1 10; good 80c; fair 60c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 80c; fair 65c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated 13⅛c; A coffee, 12⅛c; B coffee, 12⅛c; extra C 12⅛c; C yellow 12⅛c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice, 11⅛c; prime 10⅛@11c. Porto Rico—Choice 11⅛c; prime 11c; good 10c.

Molasses—New Orleans—Good 65c; do prime 68c; do choice 70@72c.

Rice—Carolina 9⅛c; Rangoon 8c; Patria 8⅛@8⅛c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 75c; white honey 65c; silver drips 60@63c; low grades 30@35c.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, rye, corn, oats and barley for the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat sacks	2,000	Oats sacks	1,711
Rye sacks	109	Barley sacks	784
Corn sacks	2,540		

There was nothing done at the Grain and Produce Exchange this morning, most of the members having gone to Baltimore. As will be seen, the arrivals of wheat are heavy, and although the mills are generally well supplied, prices are not lower, but a shade weaker. We continue to quote red at $1 43@1 45; and white $1 48@1 50. Oats—There is a good demand, and while prices are firmer they are not higher. We are reported sales of mixed at 45@46c; white 47@48c. Corn—There is considerable inquiry for corn, particularly shelled, and the prices, for immediate delivery, are strong, and it may be a shade higher. We are reported sales of shelled on spot at 76@77c. Rye is in fair demand, with sales at 90@92c. Barley is held at 80@85c for spring; fall 85@90c.

HAY—The supply is fully up with the demand; sales of baled on track and wharf at $22@26 00 per ton.

HOPS—New 71's 65@70c ₩ lb; old 70's 40c; old 69's 20c. The crop is coming in slowly and the demand is light.

HUSKS—In light demand at 2⅛@2⅜c.

HIDES—Green salted 10⅛@11⅛c; green butchers 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

HONEY—Sales at 28@30c per lb. Demand fair.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky $165 ₩ ton; dressed 12⅛c ₩ lb.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No. 1 75@78c; No. 2 60c; Chicago and Cincinnati extra winter strained 85c per gall.

POTATOES—Peachblows 60@75c per bushel; Jersey Sweets $3 00 per barrel; Baltimore do $3 00 to 3 50.

MILL FEED—Middlings ₩ 100 lbs $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal 80c ₩ bushel.

POULTRY—Young chickens by the coop, 40 to 45c per pair; old 55c.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c ₩ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4⅛@5c; wrapping, straw, 3⅛@4c; wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

RAGS—There is a fair demand, with sales at 4c ₩ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Demand active, with sales of ⅛ lb cans $1 50; ⅛ lb $3; 1 lb $6 ₩ doz.

SALT—We are reported sales by the car load at $1 85, and in a small way at $2 00 ₩ bbl.

SEEDS—Small sales of clover are made at $7; timothy at $3 40@3 50; flaxseed $1 80 ₩ bush.

SUMAC—Tennessee at 4⅛c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—City rendered, No. 1, 9@9⅛c; country 7⅛@8c ₩ lb.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 98c; common rectified $1 00; proof rectified $1 10; rye and corn $1 65@1 75 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ₩ gallon, as to age.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

October 4.—The market remains quiet, but in other respects there is no change to note. The supply of all descriptions is moderate, and as holders are not anxious to realize, full rates are maintained. The transactions have been confined entirely to parcels to supply the immediate wants of manufacturers, who are unwilling to meet the advanced views of holders to any extent, and the market closes quiet but strong at quoted rates. The sales are 50,000 lbs fleece at 56@63c; 55,000 lbs X and XX Ohio, 62@65c; 15,000 lbs X and XX Michigan, 61@62½c; 5,000 lbs Wisconsin, 59c; 6,000 lbs super pulled 48@52½c; 25,000 lbs super pulled 60@65c; 13,000 lbs Oregon, 53@55c; 18,000 lbs spring clip California, 38@40c; 10,000 lbs unwashed, 74c; 250,000 unwashed Buenos Ayres, 29@31c; 80,000 lbs Montevideo, 35@37c; 5,000 lbs Smyrna, 42c; 20,000 lbs pulled Mestiza, 78c; 170,000 lbs cape 37@41c.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

October 14—The demand from the manufacturers and dealers has improved, and in some instances, advanced prices have been obtained. Domestic fleece is in light stock. Fine wools are attracting more attention. About 200,000 lbs changed hands. The current rates are: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia superfine Saxony fleece 62@67c; full blood merino fleece 60@62c; three-quarter blood merino fleece 60@62c; half blood fleece 58@62c; quarter blood fleece 62@64c; common fleeces 58@62c. New York, Michigan and Indiana—full blood merino 59@60c; three quarter blood merino fleece 59@60c; half blood fleece 59@60c; quarter blood fleece 59@60c; common fleece, 55@58c. Illinois and Wisconsin—Full blood Merino fleece 59@60c; three-quarter blood Merino fleece 58 to 60c; half blood fleece 57 to 60c; quarter-blood fleece 58 to 60c; common fleeces 55 to 58c. Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota—Full blood Merino fleece 59 to 60c; three-quarter blood Merino fleece 57 to 60c; half blood fleece 58 to 61c; quarter blood fleece 58 to 60c; common fleeces 55 to 58c. Combing and Delaine—Washed fleece 68 to 75c; unwashed fleece 50 to 55c; Canada fleeces 72 to 74c. Tub washed—Choice selected—73 to 75c; well washed 70 to 74c; fair ordinary 68 to 70c; low or burry 55 to 65c. Domestic pulled—City short Merino 50 to 55c; city No. 159 to 61c; western 55 to 58c.—*North American.*

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

OCTOBER 17.—Owing to the low stage of water which we have had for months past there has been no opportunity to replenish the stock, and the supply is nearly exhausted, and cannot last over three or four weeks. Dealers have further advanced prices, and it now sells as follows:

Ohio river, delivered, ₩ bush	@22c
Youghiogheny, delivered, ₩ bush	26c
Gas coke, at yards	@12c
Gas coke, delivered	@14c
Hard foundry, delivered	16@20c

LOUISVILLE.

October 14.—The market is nearly bare of Pittsburgh and Pomeroy coal, and prices are high in view of the poor prospect of a rise in the river; but some of the dealers have made arrangements for the regular delivery of coal by rail from Ohio county, Kentucky, and Brazil, Indiana. Quotations are as follows—delivered: Kentucky coal, 24c per bushel; Brazil coal, 24c; Pomeroy coal, 28c; Pittsburgh coal, 32c.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

October 14.—The coffee market has been greatly excited through the week, and the transactions have been unprecedentedly large, the sales and resales adding up about 63,000 bags, the value of which is upwards of a million and a half dollars, gold. Prices have advanced since the close of last week 1c per pound, gold, and the tendency is still upward. The sales have been largely speculative, but the consumptive demand is active, and the stock here is being rapidly reduced. The sales by the importers comprise some 23,000 bags from various cargoes, and we note also sales from second hands of 40,000 bags do., all at from 14⅛ to 15⅛c, gold, in bond. We quote at the close as follows, viz: Rio in bond and ex-ship, ranging from 14⅛@15⅛c for fair to prime cargoes and invoices, and duty paid at from 17 to 19⅛c, all gold. Receipts this week have been 14,167 bags Rio, but the stock to-day in first hands is only 5,000 bags. The stock in second hands is, however, estimated to be about 70,000 bags, more than half being held, it is said, by two houses. We give below the last Rio telegram:

RIO COFFEE AND FLOUR MARKET.

[Joseph M. Wright & Co.'s Telegram.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, September 22, 1871.

Purchases for United States since September 1	34,000 bags.
Stock	140,000 bags.
Cleared for United States Atlantic ports	19,250 bags.
Cleared for United States Gulf ports	25,000 bags.
Loading for United States	51,500 bags.
Price for American lots	7$300
Exchange 24⅛d.	
Flour—Richmond	21$000
Flour—Baltimore	17$500

—*American.*

New York Hop Market.

October 14.—The market is very firm for the better qualities, with a good demand for consumption. Sales have been made of 200 bales 1871 at 60@70c; and 260 do, 1870, 25@30c, cash.

We make the following extract from Mr. Emmet Wells's Weekly Hop Circular of October 12:

	bales.
Receipts of the week	3,019
Receipts, corresponding week last season	1,218
Total receipts since 1st September	7,760
Total receipts, corresponding season last year	7,966
Export clearances week ending September 30	none
Total exports since 1st September	1,478

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 19, 1871.

The following is a review of the live stock market for the week ending October 18th.

Cattle.

In closing our report for last week we remarked that the market was dull and inactive, with very few cattle changing hands up to the time of writing—Wednesday evening. On Thursday the market opened up with no apparent change, prices ruling about the same, buyers acting very bearish and wanting to buy at prices lower than holders were asking. Under these circumstances the market was very slow and sales were not effected without some difficulty, the market closing on Thursday evening with a good many cattle unsold, buyers being unwilling to pay the prices offered, preferring (to use their own language) to go farther and fare worse. On Friday the market was but a repetition of what it had been the preceding days of the week, slow and inactive with not many buyers here. The run for the week was fully 100 cars or about 1,700 head of cattle less than that of the week previous, and dealers thought that if prices could not be advanced the market at least would be active, and more satisfactory; but they were disappointed, for notwithstanding the light run, it will be noticed that with over one hundred cars less in the market the supply was fully equal to the demand. This is no doubt caused by the fact that for some time past the shipments east have been very heavy and the markets all more or less glutted, and in consequence prices have been and are constantly on the decline, thus making buyers very cautious how they take hold and with more than a supply on hands buyers were not disposed to take hold except at exceedingly low figures, or when very little risk would be incurred. This being the case, the demand last week was even lighter than the run, and the market closed on Friday, with no prospect of improving excepting with light runs for a time which would work off all surplus stock, and give us an opportunity to get well cleaned up. This week the arrivals on Sunday and Monday were light and of a fair quality, not much trading was done as none of the buyers had arrived from the East. On Tuesday the arrivals were still light, although a good many which were left unsold at Allegheny were brought here and placed on the market. Advices from Philadelphia were bad, while from New York they were some better. The New York buyers were disposed to purchase some at first and the tone of the market was somewhat improved, but on the arrival of Philadelphia buyers, who declined to purchase except at lower prices than even those of last week, the market relaxed into about last week's condition, and closed dull and bad.

To-day but few cattle are changing hands, the market ruling slow, particularly on the common and lower grades of stock, which at present seem to be a drug.

The following are the ruling rates for the different grades: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500, steers, $5 25 to $5 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $4 75 to $5; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 00 to $4 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $2 to $3 50.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report hogs were under the influence of a light demand, selling slow at $4 75 as the top price. During the last of the week the arrivals were very light, and, with a better demand, prices advanced fully 35c ₩ hundred lbs, and sold about as fast as they arrived, the market closing firm on Saturday evening at the advance. On Monday the arrivals were lighter than the demand, and the market ruled brisk all day, hogs selling readily for full prices. On Tuesday the market was more dull, and but few hogs changed hands, as most of the dealers, having purchased liberally the day before, had enough on hand for the present until some of the purchases would be worked off. To-day the market is but moderately active and, with increased receipts, is from 10c to 12c lower on prime grades, and from 15c to 20c on Yorkers and common stock, with the tone and tendency of the market inclined downward. There is no doubt but that the recent advance will bring a full supply of hogs on the market, and even more as there are always plenty waiting to take advantage of the market, and the usual result is they all get here at one time, and, with a supply largely in excess of the demand, prices go lower, and from a careful observation of the hog market we must say that one extreme most always follows another. The following are the prices ruling to-day for the various kinds: Extra Philadelphia $5 to 5 10; good to prime Philadelphia, 220 to 250 lbs, $4 90 to 4 95; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 50 to 4 70; rough to common $4 30 to 4 35.

Sheep.

The sheep market at the time of closing our last report was slow under the influence of heavy receipts. Common sheep were selling dull, and the feeling on this grade not very good, as plenty of the better grades were offering. The market ruled slow the balance of the week, by which time most all were sold or shipped out. This week the arrivals were rather light up till Tuesday and the market active and firm. To-day the receipts are more heavy, but with a good shipping demand the market rules firm, and sales are made without much difficulty. Most everything is sold or shipped out and the prospect looks fair. The following are the current rates for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold here: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 25 to $5 50; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75 to $5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 25 to 4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00 to 3 75; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50.

Cattle.

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
36	44,430	$4 85	2	bulls 2,660	$2 75
13	12,650	3 75	3	cows, each	25 00
12	19,780	3 85	16	19,380	4 00
19	21,060	4 25	18	21,960	4 20
17	21,570	4 71	4	4,420	4 50
2	2,220	4 12	3	3,220	4 25
1	1,070	4 45	41	37,010	3 10
17	24,240	4 62	2	2,340	4 35
15	18,860	4 31	18	19,880	3 80
16	18,540	4 40	19	20,150	4 40

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
15	21,400	$15 off 5 25	6	6,720	4 65
36	41,030	4 25	55	62,780	4 25
20	18,630	4 62	9	11,580	4 62
1	880	3 62	3	2,030	4 25
52	56,560	4 35	4	3,780	4 35
1	940	3 50	16	20,700	5 00
2	2,240	4 75	18	19,850	4 90
36	45,300	4 60	16	21,980	5 25
17	22,600	5 50	8	12,680	5 75

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	15,300	4 75	18	22,350	4 35
19	19,420	4 00	5	5,530	4 50
36	41,500	4 65			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
19	18,820	3 75	19	19,180	4 00
1	1,540	4 25	19	19,680	4 00
16	12,000	3 20	18	22,280	4 35
4	5,080	2 90	9	8,800	4 35
3	3,600	5 25	4	5,200	4 25
30	52,000	4 35	22	20,300	4 50
4	5,240	5 40	6	7,780	4 75
4	4,800	4 50	18	20,000	4 00
51	61,430	4 87	2	2,300	4 50
16	19,700	4 80	19	19,770	4 00

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17	18,100	4 40	25	21,870	5 15
41	46,690	5 62	12	13,060	4 65
28	34,800	3 40	21	23,080	4 00
36	40,520	3 37	18	28,080	4 20
3	2,800	4 25	52	55,180	4 60
21	21,050	4 00	53	67,140	4 85
16	21,760	5 12	15	18,350	4 80
16	16,970	4 00	9	11,700	5 00
17	16,150	5 60	29	19,060	3 25
19	23,180	4 00	15	12,600	4 60
18	20,470	4 40	18	19,930	4 87
17	21,800	5 10			

Hogs.

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
21	5,680	4 80	14	11,820	4 70
23	5,240	4 70	12	3,160	4 70
42	11,540	4 60	15	4,680	4 60
8	1,740	4 25	67	21,220	4 85
19	5,810	4 65	9	2,380	4 80
16	4,520	4 70	90	24,330	5 00
50	11,300	4 75	36	10,340	5 05
42	10,430	4 60	11	3,080	4 70
18	4,970	4 80	11	1,360	4 40
54	11,120	4 90	3	1,000	4 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
54	10,610	4 65	51	11,910	4 35
16	4,160	4 55	88	24,720	4 75
96	24,000	4 55	99	23,850	4 80
93	21,350	4 50	110	24,630	4 90
33	10,340	4 35	50	10,600	4 55
91	21,030	4 35	115	21,050	4 85
74	10,450	4 25	74	10,770	4 60
55	13,420	4 35	56	10,960	4 50
8	2,620	5 35	72	16,420	5 00
65	11,130	4 40	99	21,160	4 85
26	6,010	4 35	20	4,310	4 45
113	25,760	4 72	50	13,260	4 80
60	12,870	4 70	170	52,920	4 90
127	23,100	4 70	94	21,440	4 85
55	27,310	5 00	196	22,890	4 80
107	13,500	5 00	52	13,290	4 95
103	23,150	5 10	63	11,090	4 80
267 stillers	77,150	5 10	93	26,090	5 05
54	28,650	4 75	118	23,880	4 80
77 stillers	10,510	4 90	130	34,090	5 00
18	23,720	4 90	143	24,990	4 90
105	29,010	4 60	89	23,530	5 15
16	3,540	4 95	58	11,840	5 10
3	33,570	5 20	47	12,150	5 00
6	1,860	4 90	15	5,430	5 20
8	1,080	4 75	19	9,420	5 20
25	2,020	4 75	57	11,550	5 00
51	4,160	4 25	55	13,830	5 00
96	11,610	5 00	55	10,740	4 90
83	23,110	4 96	75	11,790	5 00
	12,580	4 96	93	21,080	4 80

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
192	48,720	4 60	72	17,810	4 65
89	26,300	5 00	102	20,730	5 00
91	21,900	4 75			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
118	26,070	4 65	19	1,600	4 40
113	23,120	4 25	56	14,280	4 62
21	4,700	4 75	55	14,840	4 65
11	2,510	4 25	48	14,930	4 65

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
53	13,720	5 05	344	70,330	4 65
50	13,280	5 05	26	8,280	4 85
112	25,130	4 75	93	27,500	4 70
45	12,980	4 75	231	45,090	5 10
59	12,800	5 10	332	75,671	4 85
199	48,100	4 80	14	4,430	4 50
16	40,670	5 10	192	49,780	5 00
110	22,570	4 60			

HEDGES, & TAYLOR SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
23	7,500	4 25	112	26,310	4 35
24	6,610	4 90	56	13,890	4 90
17	4,840	4 65	54	13,400	4 60
42	20,320	4 95	55	15,770	4 65
26	5,200	4 75	61	14,580	4 75
41	10,170	4 25	34	7,430	4 65
16	4,230	4 10	16	4,700	4 40
31	8,480	4 40	53	13,970	4 75
51	12,880	4 85	34	8,480	4 65
116	26,280	5 00	53	14,470	4 75
51	15,710	5 20	103	29,140	4 80
124	28,000	5 00	99	22,850	4 80
100	23,800	5 20	50	12,470	5 00
81	24,320	5 25	53	12,850	5 05
128	24,700	4 90	49	9,830	4 90
75	17,120	4 75			

W. HEDGES BOUGHT.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
10	2,890	4 15	99	22,010	4 55
5	3,740	4 15	18	1,540	4 85
4	4,890	4 40	55	13,930	4 40
22	6,490	4 75	55	13,150	4 85
56	13,680	4 95	108	24,240	4 75
183	41,650	5 10	267	77,150	4 75
77	23,720	4 60	24	6,240	4 75
15	11,610	4 75	55	10,740	5 00

JOHN F. RYENTHALER BOUGHT

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
167	32,830	5 15	78	22,330	5 12
5	1,640	5 00	170	52,920	4 90
38	13,000	5 12	55	15,270	4 80
145	38,840	5 12	29	7,850	5 00
89	28,630	5 30	50	13,100	5 10
15	3,440	5 20	55	14,470	5 00
51	13,710	5 20	53	12,470	5 00
40	12,380	5 00	50	12,840	5 20

VOETTER & BRAINARD BOUGHT

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
88	24,720	4 75	135	30,360 $5 off	$4 75
95	24,960	4 75	113	25,790	4 62
44	12,870	4 70	50	13,260	4 90
107	27,310	5 00	92	22,750	4 85
50	12,860	4 85	84	20,320	4 75
117	25,120	4 75	53	13,920	5 00
165	50,210	5 00	88	25,860	4 85
20	4,580	4 60	86	22,890	5 00
53	13,880	5 05	35	10,730	5 10
49	11,780	4 90	11	2,340	4 90

R. G. IMHOFF & CO. BOUGHT,

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
98	25,760	4 75	176	47,430	4 85
87	24,810	4 70	95	22,330	4 80
14	13,810	4 70	2	410	4 80
14	4,600	4 75	197	46,870	4 80
24	7,190	4 75	67	21,220	4 75
72	17,310	4 65	42	9,130	4 60
15	4,640	4 75	93	34,330	4 85
55	11,400	4 75	117	25,490	4 85
102	26,940	5 00	263	60,430	5 00
216	56,040	5 00	78	24,520	5 20
52	23,010	5 20	102	56,430	5 15
82	6,330	5 20	98	29,140	5 20
53	25,650	5 05	98	23,110	5 00
89	25,000	4 85	48	12,580	4 80

Sheep.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
192	14,810	$4 35	96	8,250	$4 85
203	19,250	4 85	56	5,110	4 85
13 bucks,	₩ head,	2 35	48	4,750	4 50
176	10,050	3 60	179	15,380	4 85
173	16,730	3 00	182	15,200	4 70
3 bucks,	₩ head,	3 00	187	16,330	4 50
334	28,180	3 50	179	15,790	4 90
354	30,940	4 85	170	19,760	4 60
285	26,000	5 25	103	8,610	4 75
184	15,950	3 90			

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
121	8,970	4 40	90	on foot	1 50
54	5,220	5 15	176	16,550	4 50
116	6,580	4 00	393	36,830	4 00
100	8,420	4 00	198	17,530	4 60
104	7,820	3 87	198	17,530	4 60
209	17,580	5 15	378	31,270	4 60
141	11,480	3 90	11	bulls	3 50
231	19,820	3 90	1	bulls	3 50
99	7,800	4 50			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
84	6,210	3 50	75	5,440	3 90
192	15,920	4 40	850	76,040	4 50
100	8,260	4 60	212	16,650	4 45
176	14,180	4 40	24	common	3 90
101	19,090	4 25	225	15,350	4 75
200	17,940	4 75	98	8,570	4 60

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
255	22,570	4 65	100	9,270	5 15
165	7,480	3 80	62	5,270	5 00
363	26,490	3 30	165	17,390	4 00
198	14,980	4 25	260	17,500	4 50
100	7,980	4 60	203	8,940	4 75
401	33,730	4 62	196	18,130	5 20

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
179	15,599	4 50	467	40,790	4 80
750	58,610	3 65	113	9,250	4 73
178	15,070	4 20	98	5,040	5 00
160	15,280	4 85	103	8,910	5 25
177	14,970	4 15	106	5,940	4 62
148	9,800	4 00	361	23,720	4 85
161	9,350	5 50	104	8,490	4 40

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 16, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were seventeen cars or 340 head. In addition to these there were large droves from Washington, Lawrence, Greene and Butler counties, and also Ohio, making in all between 1,000 and 1,200 head of cattle on sale this morning. The run was the heaviest that has been this season, and the offerings largely in excess of the demand. The quality of the stock on sale was generally good, although there were some stock and thin cattle on sale. The market opened up slow and dull and continued so until the close. The butchers were evidently disposed to purchase cattle at their own figures or not at all, and they succeded in getting all wanted at the lowest prices that have ruled in Allegheny for at least ten years. Most of them purchased cattle ahead, and so long as the arrivals are as heavy as they have been for some time past, the markets will rule low, as butchers have a supply on hands and it is very hard to advance the market when such is the case. Quite a large number of cattle were left unsold, some of which were driven to the country, and the balance sent to East Liberty for wholesale. To-day there were quite a number of farmers in the market, inquiring for stock cattle, of which class there were a good many on sale. Some sales were made but at very low prices, and there was evidently to much difference between buyers and sellers on this class, as the sales did not foot up what they would have done had buyers taken hold freely. The market on the whole was a very unsatisfactory and unprofitable one for those who had cattle on sale, and we have to notice an unusual amount of growling from drovers about hard markets. It looks as if matters will continue so until the supply of grass cattle, which are coming on the markets now very freely, get worked off. The following are the ruling prices for the different grades of cattle as sold this day: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers, $5 75; prime, 1,200 lbs steers, $5 25 to $5 35; good, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, $4 50 to $4 75; medium, $4 00 to $4 25; common, $3 25 to $3 75; bulls $2 00; cows and heifers dull from $2 50 to $3 25; stockers, $2 87 to $3 50.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Cars.
H. Irwin & Bro., from Bourbon, Indiana	1
Holmes, L. & Co., from Columbia, Indiana	1
Porter & B., from Indianapolis, Indiana	1
Greenwald & K., from Upper Sandusky, Ohio	1
Greenwald & Co., from Crestline, Ohio	1
Warner & S., from Mansfield, Ohio	1
J. R. & B. Balsdorf, from Mansfield, Ohio	1
G. B. Marvin, from Letonia, Ohio	1
A. B. Hutchinson, from Loudonville, Ohio	1
J. Adams, from Steubenville, Ohio	1
W. Todd, from Smith's Ferry, Pa	1
J. Adams, Bridgeport, Ohio	2
H. Ream, from Bridgeport, Ohio	1
James Dallas, from Bridgeport, Ohio	1
W. S. Campbell, from Bridgeport, Ohio	1
S. B. Bay, Bellair, Ohio	1
HOGS.	
P. M. Snyder, from Orrville, Ohio	1
C. Thompson, from Pulaski, Ohio	1
HORSES.	
R. Young, from Crestline, Ohio	1
SHEEP.	
W. S. Smith, from Smith's Ferry, Pa	1

Cattle.

Jacob Needy sold 62 head Ohio cattle at prices from $5 to $6 ₩ 100 lbs.

E. Katz sold 44 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 to $5 ₩ 100 lbs.

I. Shamberg sold 25 head Ohio cattle at prices from $2 50 to $5 00 ₩ 100 lbs.

Orr & Williams sold 16 head prime cattle at prices from $5 37 to $6 12 ₩ 100 lbs; also, 18 head medium cattle at prices from $4 to $5 ₩ 100 lbs.

Sol. Lowenthal sold 7 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 50 to $5 00 ₩ 100 lbs.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 77 Washington county cattle at prices from $4 to $5 ₩ 100 lbs; also, 14 head Ohio cattle at figures from $5 to $6 ₩ 100 lbs.

S. Trueman sold 44 head Ohio cattle at figures from $4 50 to $5 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 40 head Ohio and Washington county cattle at figures from $4 00 to $5 50 per hundred lbs.

M. Varner sold 80 head Greene county cattle at prices from $3 50 to $4 60 per hundred lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 90 head Ohio and Indiana cattle at prices ranging from $3 50 to $5 25 per hundred lbs.

P. Schedmantel & Flinner sold 46 head Butler county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 00 per hundred lbs.

P. Bannor sold on commission 1 load cows for Merwin at prices ranging from $35 00 to $40 00 per head.

P. Hartman sold 23 head Greene county cattle at prices from $3 00 to $5 25 per hundred lbs.

M. Krauss sold 35 head Washington county cattle averaging about 1,200 lbs at prices from $4 00 to $5 75 per hundred lbs; also 4 head extra cattle at $6 20.

Alexander McDowell sold 11 head Lawrence county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 00 per hundred lbs.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 57 head Ohio cattle at prices from $4 25 to 5 50 per hundred lbs.

Jacob Shamberg sold 30 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 50 per hundred lbs.

Neely & McMillin sold 20 head stock cattle at figures from $3 00 to $3 50 per hundred lbs; 50 head left over. Also, 50 head common stockers at $2 87.

Keefer & Beyer sold 30 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 00 per hundred lbs.

Kraus & Haas sold 16 head Harrison county, Ohio, cattle, averaging 1,350 lbs, at $5 10 per hundred lbs.

Carr & McAllister sold 31 head Ohio cattle, and 20 head Washington county cattle, at prices from $3 75 to 5 25 per hundred lbs.

James Hanlin sold 25 head Washington county cattle at prices from $3 50 to $5 50 per hundred lbs.

J. McMurtrie sold 10 head Washington county cattle at prices from $2 75 to 4 50 per hundred lbs.

Todd & Tunter sold 15 head Beaver county cattle at prices ranging from $3 50 to $5 50 ₩ hundred lbs.

J. S. Adams wholesaled 1 car load (21 head) medium cattle at $4 25 ₩ hundred lbs.

J. Merwin sold 3 fat cows, on leg, for $120.

J. Todd sold 5 head prime Beaver county cattle at $5 62 ₩ hundred lbs.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was about 1,200 head, and in quality about the same as last week's offerings. The market opened up fair and continued so until the close. The number on sale, although not large, was equal to the demand, and sales were made at about last week's prices. At about eleven o'clock the market was over and very few left unsold. The following are the sales as reported by the various dealers:

Adam Eckert sold 67 head Butler county sheep and lambs. Sheep at prices from $2 00 to $4 00 per head; lambs from $2 00 to $4 00. Also 54 head Beaver county sheep from $2 00 to $3 50, and 54 lambs from $2 00 to $3 00.

J. McCoy sold 95 head Beaver county sheep at $5 25 per hundred lbs.

Bingham & McNeese sold 150 head Butler county sheep and lambs. Sheep at prices from $2 50 to $5 00 per head. Lambs from $1 50 to $4 00 per head.

P. Schedmantel & Flinner sold 200 head Butler county sheep and lambs. Sheep at prices from $2 00 to $3 50 per head. Lambs from $2 00 to $3 00 per head.

Kraus & Keefer sold 80 head of lambs from Lawrence county at figures from $2 00 to $3 00 per hundred lbs; sent 110 head sheep to East Liberty.

M. Hines sold 245 head from Beaver county at prices from $4 50 to $5 50 per 100 lbs.

Robert McCaslin sold 130 head sheep and lambs from Lawrence county. Sheep at prices from $3 50 to $4 50 per head; lambs from $2 50 to $3 50.

Neely & Fairly sold 250 head Armstrong county sheep and lambs. Sheep at prices from $2 25 to $4 per head; lambs from $2 to $3 50 per head.

James Haworth sold 50 head Washington county sheep at $2 50 per head.

Hogs.

The number of hogs on sale this morning was the largest of the season. In addition to the supply regular dealers had on hand, there were quite a number in the hands of transient drovers. The market was active, the butchers purchasing liberally. Sales were made in a retail way of nearly 300 head, which is considered a supply for this market. Prime hogs, choice of lots, sold for $5 50; fair $5 25; medium $5 00; common $4 50 to $4 75.

Sales.

James McCoy sold 23 head hogs, average weight 240 lbs, at prices from $4 25 to $5 00 ₩ 100 lbs.

F. Fector retailed 130 head at prices from $4 50 to $5 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

Smeotz & Warner wholesaled 20 head at $4 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

S. Merwin wholesaled 10 head at $4 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

C. Thompson wholesaled 25 head at $4 75.

J. Rothchild retailed quite a number in small lots at prices from $4 50 to $5 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

PITTSBURGH MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 19, 1871.

REMARKS.—In our last we ventured the remark that Chicago's loss would eventually be Pittsburgh's gain. And it would seem that we were right in the premises. Already we hear of orders for iron, nails, glass, lumber, brick, etc., to be at once used in rebuilding the devastated city. Take the single article of flooring boards, which have gone up from $33 to $35, and other varieties in proportion. Brooms have also advanced 50c per dozen, caused, we presume, by the vast destruction of broom corn by the fire in Chicago. The only change in the dry goods market is in Glasgow ginghams, which have advanced 1c, and are now held at 13⅛c. There are some slight changes in the drug market. Iron, nails, glass, coffee, hides and leather, &c., &c., are unchanged in prices. Trade is reported active, and fully up to the expectations and hopes of the most sanguine. Dealers from the country are arriving daily, and make free purchases. Below will be found the WHOLESALE prices for articles of Pittsburgh manufacture and sale. See COMMERCIAL for reliable business houses.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 19, 1871.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	13 c	Idaho	12⅛c
Eagle	13 c	Duquesne	11⅛c
Conewago	12⅛c	Magnolia	10⅛c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11⅛@ c	Richmond	11⅛@ c
Spragues	11⅛@ c	Pacifics	11⅛@ c
Americans	11⅛@ c	Mourning	11 @ c
Conestoga	11⅛@ c	Garner	11 @ c
Allen Pinks	12 @ c		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15	Glasgow	13⅛
Bates	15		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c		

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	46c	Conestoga Medal	22c
Portsmouth	33c	Pennsylvania	18c
Roanoke	28c		

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 19, 1871.

The following are the current rates in this market:

	₩ lb net cash.
Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 lb to square foot)	34c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	37c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	40c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	37c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	40c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	37c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	31c
Bolt Copper	34c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets	34c
Copper Bottoms (5 ₩ cent. off)	38c
Copper Bottoms, O'Neill's Patent, (5 ₩ cent. off)	43c
Copper Bottoms, Hazelton's Patent (5 ₩ cent. off)	40c
Polished Copper, Patent, cut to sizes for boilers	39@40c
Polished Copper, O'Neill's patent, sheathing size	37@38c
Brass kettles, 5c ₩ lb off. for 500 lbs and over	55c

CANNED FRUITS, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 19, 1871.

Below will be found the wholesale prices for canned fruits, oysters, lobsters, &c.

	₩ doz.		₩ doz.
Peaches, 2 lbs	$2 00@2 25	Plums, 2 lbs	$3 50
Peaches, 3 lbs	3 00@3 25	Lima beans, 2 lb	3 25
Tomatoes, 2 lbs	1 75@1 80	String be's, 2 lb	2 50
Tomatoes, 3 lbs	2 25@2 50	Succotash, 2 lbs	2 50
Green corn, 2 lb	2 25@2 50	Lobsters, 1 lb	2 25
Green peas, 2 lb	2 25@2 50	Lobsters, 2 lbs	3 25
Strawber's, 2 lb	3 25@3 50	Cove oys's, 1 lb	1 40@1 50
Blackbr's, 2 lbs	2 50	Cove oys's, 2 lbs	2 50
Raspber's, 2 lbs	2 50	Spic'd oys, 1 lb	1 75
Whortlebe's, 2 lbs	2 50	Spic'd oys, 2 lbs	2 50
2 lb pine apples	3 25@3 50	Pickled oys, qt	4 25@5 00
Pears, 2 lbs	3 00	Br dy peach, qt	4 00@4 50
Cherries, 2 lbs	3 00		

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 19, 1871.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.				Magne cal	℔	75	@ 1 40
Acetic	℔	17	@ 20	—Carb	℔	35	@ 45
Citric	℔	1 12	@ 1 18	Manna S F	℔		38
Oxalic	℔		28	Morph sul	℔		5 10
Tartaric	℔	75	@ 78	Nutm No 1	℔		1 32
Alcohol, gall		2 20	@ 2 40	*Oil.*			
Aloes.				Bergamot	℔	7 50	@ 7 75
Cape	℔		16	—Castor	℔	26	@ 28
Socot	℔		85	—Cinnam	℔		3 50
Am. Carb	℔	24	@ 25	—Cloves	℔		2 13
—Aqua	℔	12	@ 14	*Oil.*			
Annotta	℔	80	@ 1 00	Cod liver	gal	2 00	@ 2 50
Ashes	℔			Lemon	℔		7 50
—Soda	℔	4¾	@ 5½	Linseed	gall	85	@ 88
Bal. Copa	℔		1 05	Neats f	gall	1 10	@ 1 50
Bay Rum, gal		3 75	@ 4 30	Olive	gall	1 75	@ 2 00
Bark.				—quarts	doz	7 50	@ 15 00
Cassia	℔		54	—pints	doz	4 00	@ 4 25
Cinch r'd	℔	1 60	@ 1 65	Origan	℔	80	@ 1 25
" Pale	℔	80	@ 85	Pepper't	℔	4 80	@ 5 00
" Com	℔	45	@ 55	Rosemary	℔	1 50	@ 2 00
Black Lead.				Sassafras	℔	1 00	@ 1 40
American	℔	5	@ 6	Sperm	gall	2 00	@ 2 30
East Ind	℔	11	@ 12	Tanners	gall	63	@ 75
German	℔	7	@ 9	Whale	gall	85	@ 95
Blue Mass	℔		60	Winterg'n	℔		6 75
Blue Vitr	℔	14	@ 15	Opium Ty	℔		6 62
Borax ref	℔	36	@ 38	Pl Paris	bbl	4 50	@ 5 50
Brims roll	℔	4½	@ 5½	*Potass.*			
—Flor Sul	℔	5½	@ 6	Bichrom	℔	34	@ 36
Calomel A	℔		1 40	Chlorate	℔	78	@ 80
—English	℔		1 62	Iodide	℔		8 20
Camp ref	℔	80	@ 90	Putty	℔	4½	@ 5
Canthar's	℔	2 40	@ 2 50	Quin sulp	oz	2 75	@ 2 80
Cham. Ger	℔		47	Rosin	℔	7 00	@ 9 00
—Roman	℔		45	*Root.*			
Chlorof'm	℔		1 58	Gentian	℔		18
Cloves	℔		21	Ginger E I	℔		21
Cochineal	℔	94	@ 98	" Jamaica	℔		38
Con lye	case	5 75	@ 6 00	Ipecac pow	℔		2 28
Copp'ras	℔	2¼	@ 3½	Jalap pow	℔		90
Cream Tar	℔	46	@ 48	Liquorice	℔	15	@ 18
Cubebs	℔		28	Rhub E I	℔	1 60	@ 2 00
Cudbear	℔	25	@ 28	Sars Hon	℔	51	@ 55
Emery En	℔	10	@ 12	Senega	℔		2 00
Et Nit sps	℔	40	@ 45	Valeri En	℔		52
—Sulph	℔	72	@ 75	" Germ	℔		35
Ext Logw	℔	12	@ 12½	Sal Ammo	℔	14	@ 16
—Liq Cala	℔	52	@ 55	—Epsom	℔	4¾	@ 5¾
—Italian	℔		40	—Soda	℔	3¾	@ 4
—Sicily	℔		20	*Seed.*			
Fustic chi	℔	3	@ 4	Canary	℔	9	@ 9½
Galls Alep	℔	38	@ 41	Hemp	℔	9	@ 9½
Gum.				Cardamon	℔		4 25
Arabic sts	℔	52	@ 57	Mustard	℔	20	@ 24
" White	℔	72	@ 78	Senna Al	℔		50
Myrrh T'k	℔		67	" E In	℔		24
Shellac	℔	43	@ 47	*Soda.*			
Trag s'rts	℔	45	@ 60	Bi Carb	℔	6¼	@ 7
" Flake	℔	90	@ 1 10	Soap Cast	℔	16	@ 19
Hoffm's A	℔		46	—Cast wh	℔	24	@ 27
Indigo Ma	℔	1 35	@ 1 40	Sugar L'd	℔	33	@ 35
—Span fl't	℔	1 40	@ 1 50	Turp sps	gall	80	@ 90
Iodine res	℔		11 50	*Varnish.*			
Junip Ber	℔	10	@ 12	Copal	gall	1 50	@ 2 25
Log Chipd	℔	3	@ 4	Japan	gall	1 60	@ 2 00
Mace	℔		2 00	Damar	gall	2 20	@ 2 80
Madder	℔	20	@ 22	Ven Red	℔	3¾	@ 4½

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 19, 1871.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	21⅛
Manilla rope, twelve thread	22⅛
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23⅛
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla lath twine, tarred	22
Manilla hay, stave and leather twine	23
Sisal rope	20⅛
Sisal lath twine, tarred	20
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine	20⅛
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	13⅛@15
Cotton rope	60 @65
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23 @25
Spun yarn	18 @22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	
Hemp sash and bell cord	28 @30
American hemp packing	14 @20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy oakum	10⅛
do do do best	12
Caulking cotton	10 @20

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 19, 1871.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	35@41c	Oak harness, best city	33@41c
Oak sole, heavy	35@41c	Oak harness, county	32@35c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle, fair, ₩ doz	$54@64
Oak, slaughter in rough	32@35c	Band leather, ₩ lb	35@40c
Red sole B A mid	31@33c	Waxed calf	$1 25@1 55
Red sole B A heavy	31@33c	Wax kip	80c@$1 15
Red sole Orinoco	31@32c	Wax'd upper, ₩ lb	25@26c
Shoe skirting	40@42c	Paper and pad skins, ₩ doz	$5 00@5 50
Saddler's skirting	40@43c		
Black bridle, ₩ doz	$50@55		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	10⅛@11⅛c	Green salt calf	17 @19 c
Green butchers' hides, cow & steer	7 @8 c	Green butch's do	14 @16 c
Green salt kip	14 @16 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	20 @22

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits, ₩ gal	65c	Bank Oil	55c
Straits, best	60c	Tallow	8⅛@8⅛c

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 19, 1871.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET. SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Double Strength.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$4 25	$4 75	$7 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	4 75	5 25	7 50
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	5 00	5 50	9 50
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		6 00	10 00
14 by 16 to 16 by 24		7 00	11 00
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		7 50	13 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		8 00	14 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 36		8 50	15 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 40		9 00	17 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		10 00	18 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		10 50	20 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		12 00	22 00
30 by 50 to 30 by 52			24 00
30 by 54 to 32 by 56			26 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			28 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			30 00

NO CHANGE IN DISCOUNT.

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 19, 1871.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₩ M	$60 00
First common	50 00
Second common	28 00
Third common	25 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₩ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$6 75
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 19, 1871.

The following are the card rates for Marvin's and other Pittsburgh manufactured crackers:

French Crackers	18	Lemon Biscuit	12⅛
Aerated Crackers	9	Fruit Biscuit	12⅛
Boston Crackers extra	10	Raisin Fruit Biscuit	12⅛
Round Soda Crackers	10	Scotch Biscuit	12⅛
Boston Toast Crackers	7⅛	Ginger Snaps	13
Rafters "	7	Spiced Jumbles	13
Milk Biscuit, extra	12	Lemon Snaps	14
Soda "	7⅛	Almond Snaps	14
Butter "	7⅛	Ginger Cakes	12
Oyster "	7⅛	Orange Cakes	13
N. Y. Water "	7	Strawberry Cakes	14
Water "	7	Honey Biscuit	13
Extra Pilot	7	Cream Crackers	24
Pilot	5	Graham Wine Biscuit	10
Cracker Meal	5	Graham Boston Bisc't	9
Cracker Meal, ₩ doz	1 00	Oat Meal Cakes	10
Sugar Crackers	10		
Wine Crackers	10		

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 19, 1871.

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ₩ dozen	$4 00
Shaker " 2, "	4 00
Hurl A " 1, "	4 00
Hurl " 1, "	3 75
Hurl " 2, "	3 75
Braid " 1, "	3 75
Braid " 2, "	3 75
Round Hurl	3 75
Plain Hurl	2 75
Western common	2 75
Broom corn, prime ₩ ton	$120
Broom corn, common, ₩ ton	90@100
Broom handles, ₩ 1,000	20@ 25
Swallow brooms, ₩ dozen	5 00

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 19, 1871.

The following are the current quotations:

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	12⅛c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	13 c
Fancy brands from	7 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11⅛c
Orange mineral	14 @14⅛c
Pure red lead	11 c
Painters' red lead	9⅛@10 c
Litharge	9⅛@10⅛c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4⅛@ 5⅛c

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 19, 1871.

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices manufacturers, of course, giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	68@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Tens	65@ 75	Scotch Snuff	70@ 73
Navy	65@ 75	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 85
Louisville Navy	70@ 75	Cut and Dry	28@ 33
Richmond do	60@ 72	Wheeli'g stogies	10⅛@11⅛

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 19, 1871.

The prices of tin plates, according to brands, are as follows:

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$10 75
I X, 10x14, charcoal	13 50
I C, 12x12, charcoal	11 25
I X, 12x12, charcoal	14 00
I C, 14x20, charcoal	11 00
I X, 14x20, charcoal	14 50
I C, 14x20, leaded	11 00
I X, 14x20, leaded	13 00
Pig Tin	42

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 19, 1871.

The following are the current cash prices;

Horse shoes, ₩ keg	$4 75
Mule shoes, ₩ keg	5 75
Less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes, ₩ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ₩ keg	6 00

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 19, 1871.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 cases or over	$5 50 ₩ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ₩ case.
Potash—50 cases	5 50 ₩ case.
Less quantity	6 00 ₩ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	5⅛c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	6⅛c ₩ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	2⅛c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	2⅛c ₩ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	2⅛c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	2⅛c ₩ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	6⅛c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	7 c ₩ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1⅛c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	2 c ₩ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3⅛c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	3⅛c ₩ lb.
Sulphuric acid	2 c ₩ lb.
Muriatic acid	3⅛c ₩ lb.
Nitric acid	11c ₩ lb.
Chloride calcium	10c ₩ lb.
Pure alumina	6 c ₩ lb.
Salt	$2 00 ₩ bbl.
Lump Alum	3⅛@4c ₩ lb.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.—Beeves very dull and lower; sales of 35,000 extra Pennsylvania and western steers at $6 50@7 00; fair to good, $5 50@6 00; common, $4 00@5 00. Sheep dull and rather lower; sales 1,600 at $4 75@5 50. Hogs firmly held; sales 3,778 at $6 50@7 25, the latter for prime corn fed.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 19, 1871.

NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

10d, 12d, 16d, 20d, 30d, 40d, 50d and 60d	$4 25
8d and 9d	4 50
6d and 7d	4 75
4d and 5d, blued	5 00
3d, blued	5 75
2d, blued	7 00
3d fine, blued	7 00
2d fine, blued	8 00
10d and 30d, casing	5 00
8d and 9d casing	5 25
6d and 7d casing	5 50
10d to 20d, finishing	5 50
8d, finishing	5 75
6d, finishing	6 00
Machine wrought or clinch	6 00
Cut spikes, 3 to 6 inch	4 50

Brads, fencing and barrel nails, same prices as nails of same sizes.

FLAT BAR.

1⅛ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3⅛c
4⅛ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3⅛c
2 to 4 by 1⅛ to 1⅛ inch	3⅛c
4⅛ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1⅛ inch	3⅛c
Dandy Tire—1⅛ to 1⅛ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	3⅛c

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 4 by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	5 c
4⅛ to 6 by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	4⅛c
1⅛ to 1⅞ by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	4⅛c
⅞ to 1⅛ by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	4⅛c
⅝ to ⅞ by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	5 c

ROUND AND SQUARE.

1 to 1⅞ inch	3⅛c
2 to 2⅜ inch	3⅛c
3 to 3⅜ inch	4 c
3⅜ to 4 inch	4⅛c
⅝ and ⅞ inch	4⅛c
⅝ and 9-16 inch	5 c
⅝, ⅞ and 7-16 inch	5 c
7-16 inch	5⅛c
⅜ inch	5⅛c
5-16 inch	7⅛c
⅞, 7-16 and ⅞ inch, fluted and Star	7⅛c

	Boiled.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5	6⅛	8⅛
" " 18 to 24	5⅛	7	9⅛
" " 25 to 26	5⅛	7⅛	9⅛
" " 27	5⅛	7⅛	9⅛

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ⅛c ₩ lb extra.

Tank Iron, 3-16, ⅜ and ⅛ inches thick	4⅛
Boiler or Plate Iron	5⅛
Heads not flanging	5⅛
Heads flanging	8⅛
Plow Slabs	5⅛
Plow Wings	6⅛

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

1⅛ by ⅜, 7-16 and ⅛ inch	4⅛
1⅛ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	4⅛
1⅛, 1⅜ and 2 by ⅜ and ⅛ inch	3⅛
1⅛ by ⅜ inch	4
Wagon Box Iron, all sizes	6⅛

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or discount of 2 ₩ cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payment to be made in New York exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

HORSE SHOE.

Scrap, ⅜ to 1 by 5-16 to ⅜ inch	4⅛c
Eureka, a very superior article	5⅛c

EUREKA NAIL RODS.

Superior quality, slit and put up in 50 lb bundles	7⅛
⅛ and 5-10 by ⅛ and 5-16 rolled	7⅛

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2⅛ to 3 inch	4⅛
3⅛ to 4⅛ inch	4⅛
5 to 6 inch	5
1⅜ to 2 inch	4⅛
1⅛ inch	5
1⅛ and 1⅛ inch	5⅛
1 inch	5⅛
⅞ inch	6
⅜ inch	7
⅝ inch	9

Hoops cut to lengths for barrels ⅛c ₩ lb extra. All other iron cut to lengths, except tire, ⅛c ₩ lb extra.

OVAL IRON.

⅜ to 1⅛ inch	3⅛
⅞ inch	4
⅝ inch	4⅛
⅛ inch	4⅛

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅜ to 1⅛ inch	4
⅝ to ⅞ inch	4⅛
⅜ inch	4⅛
⅝ inch	5

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 19, 1871.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders, 3⅛c, card rates, net.

Nails—$4 25 card rate, net

Iron wedges—5⅛c ₩ lb net

Nail rods, "Benzon"—7⅛c ₩ lb net

Discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts—60, 10 and 5 ₩ cent. off net

Plow bolts—20 and 10

Stove bolts—10 and 5

Machine and square head bolts—50 and 5

Coach and lag screws, by the 100—50, 10 and 5

Square and hexagon nuts and washers—5⅛c ₩ lb off. 1 cent ₩ lb extra for less than 1 keg of each size.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4⅛c; ⅞ and ⅞ in. diam., 4⅛c; ⅝ in. diam., 4⅛c

Skein bolts, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅜ in. diam., 7⅛c; 9-16 in. diam., 8⅛c; ⅜ in. diam., 9⅛c.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent. ₩ lb, over above.

Screw Hook and Eye hinge, ⅞ to 1 in. diam. 10c; ⅞ in. diam. 11c; ⅞ in. diam. 13c ₩ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 7c ₩ lb; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8⅛c ₩ lb net.

Strap and T hinges—20@7⅛ ₩ cent off.

Screw hitching rings—$6 25 ₩ 100

Duck nest tuyere irons—$15 50 ₩ doz. net.

Cast iron washers—3⅛c ₩ lb net.

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2⅛ in. diam. over 8 feet long—₩ lb 4⅛c

1 to 2⅛ in. from 4 to 8 feet long—5c

1 to 2⅛ in. diam. from 1⅛ to 4 feet long—5⅛c

⅝, ⅞ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long—6c

⅝, ⅞ and ⅞ in. diam., from 1⅛ to 4 feet long—6⅛c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Embracing novelties not before offered to the trade.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 inch long by 7-16 at screw end—40c cts ₩ set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅞ at screw end—55c ₩ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ⅞ at screw end—80c ₩ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ⅞ at screw end—90c ₩ set of 8 bolts.

5c ₩ set for each additional inch over 14 inch by ⅞. All lengths made.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, each—15c

Wagon box rods, wide track, each—16c

Single tree irons, ₩ set of 4 pieces—39c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2⅛ inch wide, ₩ set—48c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ₩ set—50c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3⅛ inch wide, ₩ set—53c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3⅛ inch wide, ₩ set—55c

Wagon Brake Ratchets, each—13⅛c

Wagon Brake Ratchets, finished with guard, each—35c

Wrought rub iron, each—10c

Wagon Hammer Straps, each—12c

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 set, each, 15 ₩ cent. off.

Wagon box staples, 1⅛ to 2⅛ inch to clinch, ₩ 1,000 net—$14 net.

Wagon box staples, to rivet on, ₩ 1,000—10 50 net.

Neck yoke eyes, each—4⅛c net.

Neck yoke eyes, with ⅞ inch rings—7⅛c net.

King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1⅛ inch in diameter, ₩ lb—4⅛

Wagon rivets, extra large, oval and steeple head, ⅛ inch diameter, all lengths, ₩ lb—9⅛

Wagon rivets, 3-16 inches diam., all lengths—11⅛

Wagon rivets in 5 lbs, paper boxes, ₩ lb ex—2

Tongue cap iron, same as band iron, 1⅛, 2, and 2⅛ inch wide, same price ₩ lb as band iron

Wagon and hinge nails, ₩ lb net—15

Thimble Skeins, 40 and 10 ₩ cent. off list.

Coupling plates	₩ lb 7⅛ net
Double tree plates	₩ lb 7⅛ net
Tongue tree plates	₩ lb 8⅛
Neck yoke	₩ lb 8⅛

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 14, 1871.

The market during the week has been firm with a demand for all descriptions of forge and foundry irons, fully equal to the receipts.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

500 tons gray forge, to arrive	$35 00—4 m
200 tons white and mottled, to arrive	33 00—4 m
200 tons close gray, to arrive	33 50—4 m
400 tons gray forge, to arrive	36 00—5 m
300 tons gray forge, to arrive	35 00—5 m
200 tons open gray forge, to arrive	36 00—4 m
100 tons white and mottled, to arrive	32 00—4 m
100 tons gray forge, to arrive	35 00—4 m
100 tons white and mottled, to arrive	32 50—4 m
50 tons close gray, to arrive	33 50—4 m
40 tons foundry iron, to arrive	37 00—4 m

Steel Billets.

700 tons steel billets	83 00—cash

Anthracite.

60 tons .. No. 1 foundry	39 00—4 m
30 tons A No. 1 foundry	40 00—4 m
40 tons No. 2 foundry	37 50—4 m
200 tons cold short white iron	P. T.
250 tons white and red short	P. T.

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

October 14.—Pig iron is in very good request at full figures. Sales 700 tons No. 1 Lehigh crane foundry at $37@38, an advance; 1,000 tons No. 2 do foundry, at Hoboken, at $36; forge at $33@34; 200 tons Lebanon White at $31 50; 500 tons Glendon molted at $29 ₩ ton, at the furnace.

MANUFACTURED IRON—Bar is selling in lots at $82@88 ₩ ton.

BLOOMS—Are nominal in value.

SCOTCH PIG—Sells in lots at $37 for Gartsherrie, and $36 for Glengarnock.

NAILS—Sell at $4 50 per keg.

ANCHORS AND CHAINS—Are steady. Sales of the former at 7⅛c, and the latter at 5⅛c ₩ lb.—*Price Current.*

Pig iron continues firm at $37@38 for No 1 foundry and $35@36 for No. 2, with sales of 2,000 tons in lots. Bar iron commands $82@88 ₩ ton, and nails $4 50 ₩ keg. We quote: New material—Pig, No 1 foundry, $37@38; pig, No 2 foundry, $35@36; pig, gray forge, $32@33; pig, white and mottled, $28@30; pig, charcoal, $40@45; pig, Scotch, $34@36; rails, American, currency, $70@72; rails, English, gold, $57@60; bar iron, refined, $80@82 50; bar iron, common, $76@78; blooms, charcoal nange, $85@95; blooms, run out, $80@85; blooms, ore (Champlain), Troy, $45@55; blooms, cinder, $55@60; blooms, scrap sunk, $75@78; boiler plate, C. H. No 1 flange, $6 50@6 75; boiler plate, C. No 1, $4 50@5 75; boiler plate, common, $4 12⅛@4 25; railroad spikes $4; fish-plates $4. Old material—Rails, double heads, gold, $39 25@39 50; rails, Ts, gold, $39; rails, Us or bridge, gold, $38 50@39; wrought scrap, No. 1 assorted, heavy, $43@45; No. 1 piling, $40@41; No. 1 miscellaneous $37@38; No. 2 miscellaneous $27@29; car wheel axles $48@49; locomotive axles $49@50; locomotive tyre, low moor, $59@60; heavy shafting $45@48; car wheels $35@36; scrap steel $2 12⅛@2 25; car springs $2 50@2 75; cast scrap, machinery, $29@30; cast scrap, stove plate, $24@25; cast scrap, burnt, $16@17; cast scrap, borings, $19@20; wrought turnings, clean, $30@32; wrought and cast turnings, mixed, $20@21.—*North American.*

BALTIMORE.

October 14.—Anthracite continues active and firm at our former quotations, viz: $37 for No 1; $35 for No 2; $33 for No 3; and $31@32 for white and mottled. Charcoal is steady at $44@46, and Scotch is selling at $32@32 50 for Eglinton, afloat; $33 for Eglinton, and $35 50 per ton for Gartsherrie, from the yards.

LOUISVILLE.

October 16.—Another advance of $1 per ton has occurred in pig iron throughout the whole list, with the exception of mill iron, which remains as last Saturday. Nails are 10c higher on the inside figure for for lots. There are no other changes. The market is moderately active.

Iron, Wrought—Bar, lb, S C, 3⅛@3⅛c; hoop, coopers', 5@6c; sheet, boiled, 5@5⅛c; C C,7@7⅛c; boiler, 6⅛@8c; nail rod, 8@8⅛c; castings, 4@5⅛c; pulleys, 1@8c.

Pig Iron—The market is very active with moderate receipts, and prices advanced $1 per ton.

Hanging Rock No. 1 foundry charcoal ₩ ton	$38 00@39 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2, charcoal	36 00@37 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	36 00@37 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	35 00@36 00
Western stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	37 00@38 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee, No. 1 foundry	37 00@38 00
Tennessee, No. 2 foundry	36 00@37 00
Tennessee, mill	34 00@35 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car wheel, Hecla	62 00
Cold-blast Red river	57 00@60 00
Cold-blast Tennessee	50 00@52 00

Receipts 150 tons. Sales 200 tons.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES—Dealers quote horse shoes at $5 50@6 25, and mule shoes at $6 50@7 25 per keg.

NAILS—Prices are quiet and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. 10d. nails, fence and brads at $4 10@4 25 rates, with other sizes in proportion. Sales to-day 100 kegs at $4.

NEW YORK.

October 14.—There has been no movement of note in the market for either Scotch or American pig, the demand being entirely for small parcels, to meet the immediate necessities of consumers. The supply is limited, however, and prices are maintained; we quote Eglinton at $34 50@35; Glengarnock $35@36; Gartsherrie and Coltness $38; No. 1 American $37@38, and No. 2 $35@36. New rails have been rather quiet, but the stock is very much reduced, and prices are steady and firm; we quote English at $58@59 gold, and American $70@71 currency, at the works in Pennsylvania. 200 tons wrought scrap, to arrive and now due, sold at $38 50 currency. Refined bar continues in fair demand and firm at our quotations, though for a day or two, early in the week, there was a temporary pause in trade. Russia sheet is unchanged, No. 1 stained being quoted at 13@14c (185 packs sold), and sound, of which there are only a few packs here, 18, both gold—it is supposed that the last arrival is of the same character of those previously received. Common sheets are steady at previous quotations—3,000 bdls No. 2 galvanized sold on private terms.

LONDON, September 29.—Vivian, Younger & Bond report: For iron, makers are not desirous of entering into large engagements, as a further advance in price seems imminent.—*Commercial List.*

CINCINNATI.

October 17.—The stock is very much reduced, and with a good demand for all kinds rates have been steadily supported with a slight advance on charcoal and stone coal foundry, with stone coal mill.

PIG.

Charcoal foundry, No. 1, per ton	$38 00
Charcoal foundry, No. 2, per ton	36 00
Charcoal mill, per ton	34 00@ 35 00
Stone coal foundry, No. 1	36 00
Stone coal foundry, No. 2	33 00@ 34 00
Stone coal mill	33 00@ 34 00
Vesuvius car wheel	48 00
Hot blast Missouri	43 00@ 45 00
Cold blast Maramec	50 00
Cold blast car wheel	55 00@ 60 00
Cold blast Hecla	60 00
Blooms, Meramec	90 00
Scrap, cast, per ton	120 00@130 00
Scrap, wrought, per ton	140 00@150 00

WROUGHT.

Bar, common, per lb	3⅛c
Bar, charcoal	4⅛c
Horse shoes	5⅛@5⅛c
Mule shoes	6⅛@6⅛c

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113@113⅛.

NEW YORK, October 18—P M.

MONEY

Stringent at 7 ₩ cent currency to gold interest, and 1-32@⅛ ₩ cent. for turning stock; closed rather easier at 1-32 for turning.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 108⅛.

GOLD.

Gold heavy under free sales by foreign bankers and the Government purchase of four millions bonds. The price touched 112⅞, and closed at 113@113⅛. Loans at 3 ₩ cent. ₩ annum to 1-64 per day for use and 2 ₩ cent. for carrying. Clearings $38,000,000. It is understood the Treasury will sell only a million to-morrow.

GOVERNMENTS.

Heavy, lower and closed feverish. The Treasury awards were $4,000,000, at from 110.08 to 110.47.

Coupons 1881	115⅞	5-20s, 1867	112⅞
5-20s, 1862	114⅛	5-20s, 1868	112⅜
5-20s, 1864	113	10-40s	109⅝
5-20s, 1865	114	Currency 6s	110⅞
5-20s, 1865, new	112		

STATE SECURITIES.

Dull and heavy.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	58
Tennessees, old	63⅜	North Carolinas, old	38
Tennessees, new	63	North Carolinas, new	18
Virginias, new	68		

STOCKS.

Stocks during the middle of the day were heavy and excited, and 1@2 per cent. lower, and closed firm with the decline nearly recovered. Most of the business was in Western Union, Lake Shore and New York Central.

Canton	67	Rock Island	96
W. U. Telegraph	56⅛	N. J. Central	101⅛
Quicksilver	15⅛	St. Paul	53⅛
Mariposa	1	Preferred	72⅞
Preferred	11⅛	Wabash	53⅛
Adams Express	80⅛	Preferred	80
Wells-Fargo Express	49⅛	Fort Wayne	96
Amer'n Express	52⅛	Terre Haute	16
U. S. Ex	50	Preferred	42
Pacific Mail	42⅛	Chicago and Alton	112
New York Cent	85⅛	Preferred	114
N. Y. Cent. Scrip	81⅛	Ohio and Miss	35⅛
Erie	27⅛	Cleve., Col. and Cin	
Preferred	60	Burlington and Quincy	124
Harlem	117⅛	Lake Shore	91⅛
Preferred	119	Indiana Central	15⅛
Reading	104⅛	Illinois Central	
Michigan Central	115	Union Pacific	21⅛
Cleveland and Pittsb'g	114	Central Pacific Bonds	100⅛
Northwestern	53⅛	Union Pacific Bonds	84⅛
Northwestern Pref'd	85⅛		

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 18.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; low middling 18⅛@19c. Flour dull but holders not willing to make concessions; sales at $6 60@6 75 for family. Wheat dull and prices drooping; red $1 38@1 41. Corn—demand good at full prices at 55c. Rye scarce and firm at 80@82c. Oats steady with moderate demand at 35@40c. Barley dull but unchanged at 70@85c. Coffee excited and prices higher; prime 22⅛@24c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Linseed oil—demand light but holders firm at 82@84c. Lard oil scarce and firm at 78@80c. Eggs scarce and firm at 25@26c. Butter steady with a moderate demand. Cheese steady with a moderate demand. Clover seed and prices have declined to 9⅛@9⅛c ₩ lb. Pork dull and prices drooping; sales at $13 75. Lard dull but holders are not willing to make concessions; sales at 9⅛@9⅛c. Bulk Meats dull, but holders not willing to make concessions. Following are the rates asked: shoulders 6⅛c; sides 6⅛@6⅛c; bacon dull and prices drooping; sales clear rib sides at 7⅛c; shoulders held at 7⅛c; clear sides 8c; no demand. Hogs—Heavy receipts depress the market at $4@4 50. Whisky—Demand good at full prices at 91c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Total beeves 8,000, of which 4,800 were on sale to-day, 150 cars at One Hundredth street, 117 at Communipaw and 32 at Weehawken; quality improved and market advanced ⅛c, in some cases nearly 1c; prime selections went at 12@12⅛c; good cattle 11c, common to fair 9@10⅛c; some 5⅛ cwt Texans 4c per lb, live weight; 2 cars 7 cwt Ohio 10⅛@11c; 6 cars Indiana 6⅛ cwt 9⅛@11⅛c; 8 cars Kentucky 7⅛ cwt 10@10⅛c; 8 cars prime 7⅛ cwt Ohio at 10⅛@12⅛c; market averaged 10⅛c. Sheep—Receipts 27,200 for the week, and 11,800 to-day; market strong and active at quite an advance on Saturday, but closed weaker, stock not all selling; prices 4⅛@6⅛c for sheep, and 6⅛@7⅛c for lambs; 6 cars Canadas, 75 lbs, selling at 7⅛c; a car, 60 lbs, Pennsylvania, 7c; 3 cars Ohio sheep, 72 lbs, 5⅛c; a car, 84 lbs, Kentucky, 6⅛c; a car, 115 lbs, Canada, 6⅛c.

Hogs—Receipts 31,500 for the week, and 8,700 to-day. Market firm and active at 6⅛@7⅛c for dressed, and 5⅛@5⅛c for live; 1 car Ohio choice, 200 lbs, $5 56.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, October 18.—Cattle—Receipts 1,190 head, making 7,633, or 449 cars, against 343 last week; market very dull; sales small, a good many having been sent East in first hands; prices ⅛ to ⅛c lower; sales 35 Kentucky steers, 1,161 lbs, at $4 50; 64 Texas steers, 1,068 to 1,105 lbs, $2 90@3 25; 113 Illinois steers, 1,499 lbs, $5 87⅛; 57 Indiana steers, 1,281 to 1,682 lbs, $5 37⅛; 171 Ohio steers, 1,280 to 1,484 lbs, $4 80@5 00. Sheep and lambs—receipts 4,288; market active, and prices firm and advanced ⅛c on both classes; sales 529 Michigan sheep, 71 to 87 lbs, at $4 50; 205 Ohio sheep, 80 lbs, at $4 75; 161 extra Indiana, 112 lbs, at $5 62⅛; 1,061 Canada lambs, 73 to 81 lbs, $5 75@6 25. Hogs—Receipts 821; market fairly active and prices steady; sales 2,258 at $4 37⅛@4 90 for common to choice.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 18.—With cooler weather there is a little more inquiry for woolen goods adapted to the season; but as a general thing the market is inactive but steady. We quote heavy brown sheetings, 13@13⅛c, and seconds, 12@12⅛c; Agawam F, 11c; Bartlett bleached muslins, 15⅛c; Bay Mills XX do 18c; Androscoggin do L 16⅛c; do 8-4 35c; do 9-4 40c; do 10-4 45c; Modadnock 8-4 do 27⅛c; do 9-4 do 30c; do 10-4 35c; Maxwell yard wide muslins 19c; Wamsutta do 20c; New York Mills do 21c; printed delaines 20c; Tycoon repps 25c; Manchester stripe brocades 22⅛c; Pacific Mills anilines 22c; do Oriental colored and glace 18c; do Armures do 19c; do 6-4 alpacas, colored and black 21c; best printed calicoes 12c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 18.—Tobacco fairly active at unchanged prices; sales 50 hhds. Bagging quiet and firm at 16⅛@17⅛c. Cotton quiet and lower; middlings 19c. Flour firm; extra family $6 50. Grain firm and demand good; wheat—red and white $1 40@1 50; corn—ear and shelled 50@55c; oats 38c; rye 75c. Mess pork $13 50. Bacon shoulders 7⅛c; clear rib sides 8c; clear 8⅛c; sugar-cured hams 16⅛c. Lard 9⅛@11⅛c. Whisky firm at 91c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, October 18.—Cotton drooping at 18⅛@18⅛c; receipts 2,692 bales; shipments 1,345 bales. Flour steady with a moderate demand at $6@8. Corn lower at 73@75c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 53@55c. Hay active; western $30@32. Bran quiet at $27. Pork dull and prices are nominal. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon lower; shoulders 8⅛c; clear ribs 8⅛@9c. Business generally suspended on account of the fair.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 18.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices have declined 1@3c; white Wabash $1 45; amber Michigan $1 46; No 2 amber Illinois $1 44; No 1 red winter $1 45; No 2 red winter $1 41⅛; extra white Michigan $1 57. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; high mixed 58⅛c. Oats dull but unchanged; No 1 39c; No 2 37c. Freights to Buffalo 5⅛@6c.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 18.—Cotton steady; sales 2,300 bales good ordinary at 18⅛@18⅛c; low middlings, 18⅛@18⅛c; middlings, 19⅛c. Receipts, 2,034 bales; exports to Liverpool 2,646 bales; stock 41,772 bales.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 18.—Cotton in fair demand but at lower rates; low middlings 17⅛c; receipts since the first of September 5,686 bales; shipments 5,460.

An Anchor to Windward.

It is good seamanship, when there is reason to expect heavy weather, to drop an anchor to windward.

We are in the midst of the season of chills and fever. The sure preventive of this distressing malady is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A course of that wholesome vegetable tonic will render an attack impossible. Take the hint and *drop an anchor to windward.*

Weak stomachs are most liable to be disordered late in the autumn, when the changes of temperature are marked and frequent. Hostetter's Bitters fortifies the stomach against the effects of these variations. Let dyspeptics make a note of the fact, and *drop an anchor to windward.*

The liver is more sensitive when the weather is continually alternating beneath the warmth of summer and the cold of winter than at any other period of the year. This is peculiarly the season of such alterations. Let the bilious remember that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is essentially an anti-bilious medicine, and *drop an anchor to windward.*

The wisest plan is to forestall evil. The next best thing is to arrest it. For disorders of the stomach, irregularities of the bowels and all periodical fevers, take, as soon as the complaint developes itself, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Grocers,

Spice dealers and druggists all sell Burnett's Standard flavoring extracts.

Burnett's Cocoaine

for the hair takes precedence all over the United States.

MARRIED:

WOOD—McFARREN—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Tuesday morning, 17th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Fulton, of Philadelphia, RICHARD G. WOOD, of McKeesport, Pa., to MOLLIE L. McFARREN, of Blairsville, Pa.

DRAVO—McKEE—On Tuesday evening, October 17th, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, Oakland, by the Rev. John A. Gray, assisted by Rev. J. A. Pearce, A. CLARKE DRAVO to PHOEBE J., daughter of Samuel McKee, Esq.

DAVIS—BECK—On Thursday evening, October 12th, 1871, by the Rev. W. M. Young, Pastor of the Union Baptist Church, Grant street, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Monongahela Borough, Mr. THOMAS W. DAVIS to Miss SUE M. BECK, daughter of John Beck, Esq., of the Clinton Iron Works.

BEATTY—BOULLT—On the morning of the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Edwards, ROBLEY D. BEATTY, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and Miss NANNIE C. BOULLT, daughter of Thomas A. Boullt, Esq., of Hagerstown, Md.

DUFF—DALZELL—On Thursday evening, October 12, 1871, at Hawkins Station, P. R. R., by Rev. S. J. Fisher, ANNIE DALZELL, daughter of Mr. Samuel Dalzell, to Robt. P. Duff, of Pittsburgh.

SECHRIST—KENNEDY—On the 24th day of September, 1871, by Rev. E. K. Squier, at the residence, 306 Penn street, Mr. JOS. N. SECHRIST, of Greensburg, Pa., to Miss ANNIE KENNEDY, of Shadyside, Pittsburgh.

DIED.

STEWART—On Monday, October 16, 1871, at his residence on the Washington turnpike, Union township, WILLIAM H. STEWART, in the 64th year of his age.

GREY—At 1:15 A. M., on the 12th inst., Miss MAGGIE, daughter of John and Mary Grey, aged twenty-three years and three months.

SAWYER—At Wider Range Home, Madison county, Illinois, Thursday, September 21st, 1871, ELIZABETH JOSEPHINE B., wife of Porter R. Sawyer, aged fifty-six years.

POWNALL—In the seventy-sixth year of her age Mrs. E. POWNALL.

WOODHOUSE—On FRIDAY EVENING, at 8:30 P. M., ALICE WOODHOUSE.

IRVING—On Sunday, October 15th, HARRY EUGENE, infant son of J. Edwin and Lizzie Irving, aged four months and four days.

MURPHY—On Monday morning, October 16th, at 12½ o'clock, IDA R., youngest daughter of J. R. and Caroline M. Murphy.

STEWART—At his residence on the Washington turnpike, three miles from this city, WM. H. STEWART, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

NOTICE—

This is to notify all persons against trusting my Wife, MARY E. McPHERSON, as she has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation. I will not pay any debts of her contraction after this date.

JOHN McPHERSON.

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1871.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1871.

TERMS.

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PITTSBURGH OBSERVATORY AND LONGITUDE.

While most of our readers may reasonably be assumed to have some general knowledge of the important work for many years carried on by the United States Coast Survey, probably few of them are aware that it is now extending its observations within the interior of the country. We need hardly say that the great object of these observations is to attain results practical and utilitarian in the strict sense of those terms, one of these results being the determination of the positions of all the principal cities on the continent, with the utmost scientific exactness. Among the means used for the attainment of such accuracy may be mentioned those stars whose record in the *Nautical Almanac*, is the great resource of navigators, and the several astronomical observatories of the country, whose various instruments and apparatus render essential service. Thus at the present time, the cities of Columbus and Cleveland, and the observatories at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, are each of them the scene of co-operative labors, all directed toward a common object, the determination of the precise longitude of each of the places named. As a difference of four minutes of time between two places, makes a difference of one degree of longitude, the problem would seem to be a very simple one, easily resolved by the mere comparison of distant chronometers or clocks. Upon this method the ship captain chiefly depends for ascertaining his longitude at sea, as every reader knows. Taking with him a chronometer, set according to the time of a given place, as Greenwich or Washington, he finds out the time where he happens to be, by observing with the sextant when the sun is at the highest point, that is when it is noon. Comparing the result with the indication of his chronometer, to reduce the difference of time to difference of longitude, is the work of a few minutes, and the sailor knows that his ship is so many degrees east or west of the meridian of the place for which his time-keeper is set.

A much more complicated and trustworthy method is the one being now applied by the Coast Survey in longitude determination, in which our Pittsburgh Observatory is taking part. It is, in fact, the most perfect of all methods; it is known as "the American method," and was brought to completeness and efficiency by the early labors of **Mitchell, Bond, Locke, and Walker.** We are, however, not sufficiently scientific to describe it in a manner satisfactory to readers; a deficiency which we regret, as we are sure that a just account of it would afford them some measure of the gratification which we have ourselves derived from its inspection. Let it suffice to state that it depends on the joint employment of the astronomical clock, the chronograph, and the transit instrument. The stations, say Cambridge and Pittsburgh, whose difference of longitude is sought, are brought into electrical connection by means of telegraph wires—the transit of the same star is observed at the same time at each station by means of the appropriate instrument, and by means of the chronograph or time recorder, the moment of the star's transit is instantaneously registered at both the stations. Of course the mean of all the differences converted from sidereal into mean solar time gives the difference of longitude. But this general statement imparts no impression of the exceeding delicacy of the work, or of the precision of the instruments used, or of the minute care with which the entire operation has to be conducted by the superintendent of the Observatory. Still less does it intimate the laborious calculations required for the elimination of errors. The extreme precision called for by the nature of the problem may be indicated by the fact, that as the observatory and the transit instrument are borne along together by the rotation of the earth, at the rate of nearly a quarter of a mile in a second of time, an error of a second in the determination of the time would involve an error in the estimated longitude of a corresponding amount. The chronograph determines the time with a probable error of something like the one-hundredth part of a second, though even this measure of accuracy is reached only by repeated observations and exchanges of signals. (And here, by the way, we may remark that to overhear colloquies between astronomers stationed so many hundred miles apart, is something to remember and think about!) Minute errors introduced by changes in the position of the most stably mounted instruments, induced by heat and other disturbing influences which interfere with the final result, furnish occasion for some of the laborious calculations referred to above.

The position of the Pittsburgh observatory having been determined with such care, it is expected that its meridian will hereafter serve as the meridian from which the positions of all points in the great survey of the Western and Middle States may be determined or to which they may be referred. At least we venture with some confidence thus to anticipate, that throughout the vast territory designated, the meridian of Pittsburgh will ultimately be as familiarly spoken of as in other latitudes the meridian of Greenwich. These cities will thus owe to the presence of their observatory an honorable distinction, not destitute of material advantages, for which some other, "no mean cities," would be willing to pay a great price.

When mentioning the observatory in connection with the interesting and important work now in progress, the occasion seems one not to be neglected for directing public attention to those constant services by which the same institution promotes the general welfare. Already for a considerable period not only the people of these cities, but the entire traveling community have been indebted to the Pittsburgh Observatory for the time supplied by its standard mean time clock. By automatic mechanism in connection with the telegraph, this time is incessantly supplied to points as far apart as Philadelphia and Erie. After practical trial the system was found so useful and satisfactory by the railroad companies, that even now the time distribution from the Pittsburgh Observatory is more extensive than from any other Observatory in the world, with the single exception of Greenwich. Every reader at once perceives how much the safety of railroad travel is enhanced in consequence of the accurately identical time, by which trains are now run on the principal roads of the State. This benefit, however, is not all; an incidental advantage of the time distribution over such immense areas as those to which it is being extended and which it has already covered, is the abolition of all the vexatious differences of local times. When the Western railroads shall have adopted this time, as they probably soon will do, the time of the Observatory will be the one time used on the great Southern lines of traffic, which unite the Mississippi with the Atlantic. Should our city authorities place the public clocks here in the same electrical circuit which already stretches to the ocean, and which will unite us with the great river of the West, the traveler will no longer experience the troublesome changes from Philadelphia to Altoona time, from Altoona to Columbus time, and so on, but from one extremity to the other of the vast extent, trains will run and passengers set their watches by the common time of the entire route, which will be that of our own city. For a good while the principal jewelers and watch-makers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have used the Observatory time, so that it already regulates most of the clocks and watches of the two cities. As a matter of local importance we trust that the City Hall and other public clocks will, before long, be placed under the same exact regulation.

The practical advantages just indicated are by no means all that are destined to inure to the public from the Pittsburgh Observatory, under its present efficient superintendence. In addition to its own proper work, it is already and will doubtless more and more become the center or nucleus of other scientific interests and labors. As a single illustration of this remark, we may state the fact, that our National Government through the Coast Survey, establishing temporary magnetic observatories, has selected our Observatory grounds as the site of one of them, for the sake of the proximity of the instruments and means of telegraphic communication which it possesses.

To cultivated minds, however, no apology in the form of immediate or direct practical results is needed to justify those scientific investigations for which an astronomical observatory exists. In fact, we trust that we have readers not a few capable of feeling the affront of such a suggestion. They well know that most of those astounding inventions by which modern society and modern life have been made what they are, owe their existence to scientific discoveries which were sought for or stumbled upon by men, who were not thinking of material values as the proper outcome of their inquiries. However, we would not disparage utility as an aim of research, and, indeed, it is almost certain sooner or later to be its product, when research is earnestly pursued. Though among the several lines of labor in which the Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Observatory has been for some time or will be engaged, a part pertain to the interest of pure science, it may be confidently anticipated that they also will be found useful in the end. Among these labors may be mentioned prolonged observations on the sun, a subject of intense interest at present to the scientific men of all countries. Aided not only as hitherto by the spectroscope, but also by the reflecting galvanometer of Sir **William Thompson**, recently procured, Professor **Langley** intends, we understand, to continue his researches on the relative heat of different parts of the sun-spots and the solar disc. In connection with other observers, labors for the revision of the measurements of Southern double stars will also engage the attention of the Superintendent. Another line of work to be carried on in the Observatory is understood to be a series of observations with the transit for time determinations, extending over two or three years, and involving over a thousand observations of the standard stars. All such observations will of course be reduced and preserved in the form of permanent records, with the accompanying calculations and chronograph sheets. This work will be incidentally useful in improving our knowledge of the exact positions of such principal stars as the *Nautical Almanac* employs for the great benefit of navigation, and for such geodetic work as that carried on by the coast survey.

In giving the foregoing details concerning the Pittsburgh Observatory and its operations, the only source of hesitation with us has been the fear of offending the sensitive modesty and scientific spirit of the accomplished astronomer at its head. However, the establishment is much dependent for increasing efficiency upon the sympathy and support of citizens of means; like other institutions in this country, to prosper it must be in a certain sense popular. In reference to the Observatory we are sure that a knowledge of facts is alone necessary to enlist lively and very general interest in its behalf. Though Professor **Langley** found it a nullity or a mere name, and has had it in charge only five or six years, it is not only already prominent, as we have seen above, as a most useful agency in connection with the internal commerce and travel, and with the scientific development of the country, but it is also in scientific intercourse with the celebrated observatories of Europe. In illustration of the latter fact we are enabled to state that within the last month the English government, through the Lords of the Admiralty, has made it a recipient of the very costly and charily bestowed publications of Greenwich; a decisive indication, among other things, of the opinion and expectations concerning the Pittsburgh Observatory, entertained by such foreign astronomers as G. B. **Airy**, the English Astronomer Royal. It is reasonably to be hoped, indeed expected, that a long time will not elapse before its work will warrant it in publishing volumes to bestow in return for such gifts. Professor **Langley** is young and still in the early stage of his professional career, to which he is wholly devoted. In view of the foregoing facts commendation would be superfluous, if it were not impertinent. We may, however, give expression to the confidence we feel that he is destined, if his life be spared, to perform no insignificant part in the scientific history of the country.

Before dismissing the subject of the Observatory we cannot refrain from making brief reference to those pecuniary benefactions by which it has been enabled to attain to its actual position. As already intimated, when the present superintendent took charge he found nothing but the observatory walls, and the equatorial, the latter in a condition which precluded its proper use, while a considerable debt rested on the property, and no provision existed for the maintenance of a professional observer. Before the institution could enter upon its proper work it was absolutely necessary to remodel the building, and to procure a great number of new instruments, some of them costly. It must also be conceded that, in memory of the past history of the concern, decided scepticism as to its future usefulness may certainly have seemed reasonable to the laic mind. The more credit is therefore due to those public spirited citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny who, under the unpromising circumstances of the case, liberally furnished the funds required. Mr. **Alexander Nimick**, Mr. **David McCandless**, Messrs. **Hussey** and **Howe**, and Mr. **R. Watson**, whose admirable scientific attainments well qualified him to appreciate the importance of the object, each of those gentlemen entitled himself to a place on the list of the Observatory's benefactors. To the strictly private and unostentatious generosity of another citizen of Pittsburgh, Mr. **William Thaw**, somewhat more than a passing mention is due, even at the risk of ruffling the unselfish spirit which prompts his many acts of beneficence. Without aiming at precision of statement, or entering into details, we may say that his gifts to the Observatory, have in the aggregate, been only second to his recent splendid donation of a hundred thousand dollars to the Western University. Those who know Mr. **Thaw**, are well aware that these acts of liberality and public spirit, are the proper expression of a mind and heart which find their most acceptable gratification in the promotion of human happiness, and in the advancement of human knowledge. The increase of the general good is the only reward he has ever sought, and, therefore, the success which has hitherto attended the work of the Observatory, no doubt, seems to him and its other benefactors an ample return for their gifts. Let us trust that the Western University also, the guardian of the observatory, may, under its laborious President and able Faculty, prosper in a degree to justify amply the benefactions of the past, and to call forth, if they shall be needed, ever fresh acts of liberality in time to come.

AMONG THE MORMONS.

Notwithstanding the reported fact that the chiefs of the Mormon Church are quietly submitting to the aggressive proceedings of the Gentiles against their offensive customs, a good deal of anxiety on the subject prevails east of the mountains. Such concern seems to be founded upon the recollection of the decision and violence with which, many years ago, in the time of **Buchanan's** administration, the same Mormon leaders repelled foreign interference with their affairs, and prepared to resist it by force of arms. But times are changed. Then **Brigham** and his brother Elders were younger and fuller of energy than now; there was no railroad to facilitate the transportation of troops and munitions of war. They well knew that in spite of disparity of numbers, the National Government, in an armed conflict with the Saints would labor under material disadvantages, which would render the task of subjugating them one of extreme difficulty. And those who call to mind the Mormon sermons and speeches of those days take into account another circumstance. The Mormon leaders evidently were completely under the influence of the same delusion regarding the character of the Northern people, which possessed the people of the South before the war. It was believed that they were so devoted to mere money-getting and so dominated by mere material interests, that, though they might threaten and declaim, they would never either fight or incur heavy expenditure for a mere idea, or in vindication of an ethical principle. Of this delusion the Mormons have been completely disabused by the late war, and feel that their whole safety depends upon preventing the dispute from coming to extremities. It is certain also, that a man of **Young's** sagacity, by this time perceives that his institutions cannot long survive him. In the actual struggle with the United States officials, his whole object is and will be to temporize with the view of maintaining his own power and things as they are, during the remainder of his life. General **De Trobriand**, in command of the Government troops at Salt Lake City, writes that he believes the situation in Utah much less menacing than abroad it seems to be supposed, and says that "in fact the excitement is greater outside the territory than it is in the city of Salt Lake." He adds that "the Mormons are brought up in obedience and discipline, and are entirely under the control of their chiefs."

> "If the latter had been foolish or imprudent enough to attempt a violent resistence and to drive the people into that way, the difficulty might have been serious, though in any case the result would not have been doubtful. But the people would have been dangerous, and a sanguinary repression might have become necessary. A quite different policy has been fortunately adopted, and for the same reason that the Mormons might have been led to offer open resistance, they will remain quiet upon the advice of their chiefs."

If, however, **Young** should be accused of murder, though even in that case he might not resist arrest, Gen. **De Trobriand** feared intense excitement among the Mormons; an excitement which, in the event of his condemnation, might lead to violent resistance to execution of the sentence. But it is to be hoped that matters will not be carried to any such extremity. However clearly the Mormon chief may have been guilty of the highest crime known to the law, his acts of the kind were undoubtedly complicated by circumstances connected with his headship of the Mormon sect, which render it difficult to proceed against him as against an ordinary criminal. If an unavoidable consequence of such a process should be to kindle into flame the fanaticism of his followers and involve a civil war in the territory, justice would certainly seem to be purchased at too dear a rate. Better that the aged criminal should be permitted to die in peace than that his punishment should appear to the Mormon multitude a mere act of revenge, as in their eyes it would impart to his memory an additional consecration in the crown of martyrdom. On the other hand, the chief left to die a commonplace death, and the sect left to the influences of Gentile civilization, the result can not fail to be the early disintegration of Mormonism.

It is not too early to draw two or three conclusions from what is known of the Chicago calamity. First, the loss will not be much over one hundred and fifty millions, more than half of which falls on New York and foreign insurance companies; second, no general monetary panic is going to happen, and third, Chicago will rise again, but while with greater rapidity than the original growth, with less splendor. The immediate necessities are too great for spending much time or money on what is merely ornamental. The Chicago that has just been destroyed profited not a little by her splendid extravagance. In some sort it was her capital—at least her fame. It fed her vanity, stimulated her audacity, and attracted the world. She knows this, and to a certain extent will probably attempt to do the thing over again. But the demand for places for doing business and the necessity for doing it, so that Chicago is not switched off from the course of inland trade, will not admit of spending time or money on fine buildings for the present. They will follow in due time no doubt; sooner, perhaps, than some are disposed to think. The immediate money loss falling less on Chicago than New York, much depends on the willingness of New York to "go in" again. At present the indications are favorable. Such a fire occurring in Pittsburgh would be felt nowhere so much as at home. It would be felt very little in New York or elsewhere except here, beyond insurance risks held abroad. Chicago always was a great debtor. Pittsburgh owes scarcely anything. The capital with which she is doing her vast business is her own. She owns herself. This is not strictly true of Chicago. On New York, as Chicago's chief creditor, her future very much depends. As we have said, the dsiposition is favorable; hence we conclude that the rebuilding of Chicago will be something extraordinary, though at first less splendid as a whole than the original. The rebuilding process will create a demand for many of Pittsburgh's specialties—iron, nails, glass, etc.—which our manufacturers will doubtless be ready to supply "on terms," as country advertisers say, "that defy competition."

Let us hope we may never again in Pennsylvania have occasion to refer to a subject as painful and humiliating as that of the burial in Philadelphia, yesterday, of **Octavius V. Catto**, principal of the Colored High School, of that city, deliberately and wantonly murdered on election day, for no crime except that of being a member of the race whom his murderer hated and despised. This man was in some respects one of the most remarkable men of the country. He was a most accomplished scholar and educator, and an excellent linguist, with intellectual endowments of an altogether uncommon order. Several positions of responsibility had been offered him by the President, but declined on the ground that his services were needed by his own people at home, of whom he was an honored and trusted leader. It is probable that his life was worth more to the community in which he dwelt than a score of the politicians whose rage at their impending defeat provoked the riots and the murders which grew out of them, but that is not the question. Whether lofty or lowly, influential or without influence, every law abiding citizen of the country is entitled to the protection of its laws, and this protection must at all hazards be given. It is gratifying to know that a deep and general feeling of indignation exists among the people of Philadelphia at the cowardly and infernal deed, and that it is likely the proofs of the murder will be thoroughly fastened on its perpetrator. But this wretch was in a sense as much a victim as was the gentleman and patriot whom he slew. Back of the infamous agent stood the malign forces which impelled him, and it is against these that we utter our voice; while to their undying shame be it spoken, every Democratic member of the Philadelphia City Council, except one, refused to serve on the committee appointed to attend the funeral of Professor **Catto**. We leave it for others to judge of what would be the status of the colored race should the party to which these inhumans belong succeed to National power.

The coon offers to come down. The decisive Republican victories of last Tuesday in the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa, in connection with the results of the Maine and California elections, have convinced the St. Louis *Republican* that the time has come for the Democratic party to ground arms and sue for terms of capitulation. This journal, which is one of the ablest and most influential organs of that party in the country, in an elaborate and thoughtful article urges the Democracy not to make any Presidential nomination for 1872, citing the experiment made in the State of Missouri last year as an illustration of what might be expected from the movement. The party then lowered their colors in token of defeat, and the victors have ever since been every way magnanimous. The *Republican* sees that unless the national colors of the party are voluntarily struck they will inevitably be shot away, and therefore urges the party to decline a fight, by surrender. The proposition is evidently made and meant sincerely. Whether the further anticipations of the *Republican* with regard to the effect which such a policy would have upon the Republican party would be realized, is a matter of different opinion; clearly, however, the course which it proposes is the only sensible one left for the Democracy to pursue.

The question of the day is, what is a fire-proof building? Buildings that were supposed to be such in Chicago were consumed as wooden structures ordinarily are. The conditions of that conflagration were extraordinary, but they are liable to occur again, not only in Chicago but in other places. It is in regard to extraordinary conditions that the fire-proof idea has significance. We have seen it fail in its application, and to a certain extent faith destroyed. The question whether iron and stone can be so combined as to successfully meet the extraordinary conditions of the Chicago fire, while it is one of general importance, has a special interest for Pittsburgh.

A New Kind of Illuminating Gas.

The prolonged drouth having rendered every building and stick of timber in that city dry as tinder, the authorities of Detroit, warned by the Chicago calamity, have taken extraordinary precautions against fire. Three hundred extra policemen have been added to the force, and will patrol the city night and day to prevent bonfires and watch the houses, until the terrible drought and dry winds have passed, and the "blessed rain" comes and relieves it from the extraordinary dangers.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Below we give the vote for the several candidates in Allegheny county. The Return Judges were still in session at half past three o'clock this morning:

Auditor General, Surveyor General and State Senator.

Districts.	AUDITOR GENERAL.			SURVEYOR GENERAL.			STATE SENATOR.			
	David Stanton, R.	Wm. McCandless, D.	E. A. Wheeler, T.	Robt. B. Beath, R.	J. H. Cooper, D.	Barr Spangler, T.	J. L. Graham, R.	M. S. Humphrey, R.	Robert M. Gibson, D.	John Murray, Sr., D.
PITTSB'GH										
1st ward	261	238	....	317	169	....	251	253	240	240
2d ward	291	150	....	336	104	....	285	283	154	151
3d ward	147	167	....	221	93	....	147	147	170	171
4th ward	308	136	....	333	112	....	310	312	141	139
5th ward	117	445	....	139	352	....	119	129	375	361
6th ward	285	255	....	479	164	....	391	402	278	273
7th ward	308	176	....	359	120	....	316	325	169	173
8th ward	407	174	....	464	113	....	391	399	181	179
9th ward	208	248	....	240	213	....	208	210	248	244
10th ward	114	257	....	121	250	....	118	117	263	264
11th ward	361	181	....	401	141	....	381	382	175	174
12th w'd 1 p	224	177	....	228	168	....	225	225	179	179
12th w'd 2 p	169	189	....	183	175	....	170	171	185	185
13th w'd 1 p	171	92	....	179	83	....	175	178	89	97
13th w'd 2 p	38	30	....	47	21	....	38	38	30	30
14th ward	350	169	....	413	106	....	341	337	168	167
15th ward	164	223	....	293	103	....	173	174	232	231
16th w'd 1 p	74	103	....	127	54	....	81	81	101	101
16th w'd 2 p	87	122	....	152	55	....	79	78	124	124
17th ward	344	278	....	434	199	....	384	387	248	246
18th ward	49	43	....	59	43	....	59	60	44	41
19th ward	234	65	....	243	58	....	235	233	66	65
20th ward	215	69	....	225	59	....	214	210	70	70
21st w'd 1 p	207	84	....	210	82	....	207	206	84	85
21st w'd 2 p	15	8	....	15	8	....	15	15	8	8
22d ward	112	16	....	114	14	....	111	113	16	17
23d ward	127	82	....	128	81	....	126	128	84	84
ALLEGH'Y.										
1st ward	377	126	....	379	123	....	367	385	125	125
2d ward	680	197	....	689	188	....	657	669	213	208
3d w'd 1 p	383	144	....	426	107	....	381	382	140	141
3d w'd 2 p	128	334	....	290	171	....	127	117	338	335
4th w'd 1 p	337	210	....	406	142	....	327	333	213	208
4th w'd 2 p	107	168	....	190	85	....	113	109	171	168
5th ward	318	157	....	364	111	....	306	325	160	160
6th ward	315	198	....	367	146	....	303	314	198	199
7th ward	70	328	....	266	134	....	75	77	323	323
8th ward	93	117	....	146	64	....	92	93	118	118
9th ward	58	103	....	60	99	....	63	63	108	108
BOROUGHS										
Elizabeth	113	60	18	113	60	18	121	109	67	63
West Pitt	54	95	....	56	94	....	54	54	96	95
Monga'ha	41	63	....	41	63	....	40	38	64	64
Braddock	66	64	17	92	38	17	87	82	61	61
Sewickley	114	41	....	113	42	....	115	116	41	40
Bir'ham 1 p	159	153	....	232	82	....	157	153	154	154
Bir'ham 2 p	165	232	....	272	128	....	169	165	235	235
E. Bir. 1 p.	187	316	....	280	225	....	180	174	313	315
E. Bir. 2 p.	142	156	....	199	94	....	147	142	157	154
Mt. Was'n	110	103	....	186	26	....	107	106	112	113
Sharpsb'rg	106	118	....	158	65	....	104	104	120	120
McKeesp't	173	126	....	191	108	....	173	162	128	124
South Pitt	195	134	....	211	100	....	168	203	113	170
West Eliz.	50	23	7	63	10	7	54	52	24	24
Ormsby	157	64	....	169	52	....	157	157	63	63
Tarentum	76	20	....	76	20	....	75	76	20	20
Millvalle	92	23	1	94	20	1	93	94	22	21
Tem p'ville	101	95	....	139	67	....	97	97	107	107
Bellevue	46	2	....	48	....	....	36	45	3	1
Union	66	41	....	68	39	....	65	68	42	39
Etna	180	46	....	181	35	....	168	161	46	46
Allentown	38	30	....	49	19	....	38	39	29	29
Verona	33	16	....	33	16	....	34	34	14	14
St. Clair	46	134	....	97	83	....	46	47	133	133
TOWNS'IPS										
Kilbuck	68	69	....	93	44	....	63	67	74	73
Leet	50	6	....	50	6	....	44	49	6	7
Plum	90	64	....	90	64	....	90	91	64	64
Penn	125	35	....	125	34	....	122	122	35	35
Eliz'h 1 p.	44	40	....	44	40	....	44	43	41	41
Eliz'h 2 p.	57	20	....	57	20	....	57	57	20	20
Eliz'h 3 p.	38	7	....	38	7	....	37	37	7	7
Eliz'h 4 p.	97	19	....	96	19	....	94	102	15	20
Mifflin	150	212	....	178	185	....	158	146	204	198
Rob's'n 1 p	64	20	....	66	18	....	64	63	20	20
Robs'n 2 p.	60	39	....	76	23	....	61	60	41	39
Moon	84	85	....	85	85	....	87	88	83	83
Frank'in	45	59	....	45	59	....	44	45	59	59
Bald'in 1 p	48	56	....	79	25	....	49	52	54	51
Bald'in 2 p	98	29	....	102	25	....	98	99	28	29
Ross, 1 p	32	30	....	48	14	....	31	33	29	29
Ross, 2 p	34	65	....	38	61	....	27	29	71	69
M'Candl'ss	48	70	....	48	70	....	47	48	70	70
East Deer	97	34	....	97	34	....	70	95	35	34
U. St. Clair	74	40	....	75	39	....	74	73	38	28
N Fayette	102	60	....	102	60	....	101	87	62	62
Neville	30	7	....	23	14	....	27	31	7	7
Shaler, 1 p	82	9	....	82	9	....	81	81	9	9
Shaler, 2 p	44	33	....	49	48	....	44	44	33	33
Fawn	70	15	....	70	15	....	71	71	15	15
Wilkins	389	79	....	394	74	....	301	311	65	67
Patton	122	70	....	123	69	....	119	120	69	68
N. Ver	88	83	....	101	70	....	87	80	83	90
S. Ver 1 p	24	23	....	26	22	....	24	21	23	24
S. Ver. 2 p	49	43	....	50	42	....	51	51	43	42
Jefferson	90	94	11	91	93	11	101	92	99	96
Chartiers	121	78	....	121	78	....	120	120	78	78
Findley	92	118	....	94	116	....	93	93	121	121
Ohio	45	32	....	46	31	....	45	45	32	32
Reserve	23	58	....	66	15	....	19	23	61	58
North End	37	27	....	51	19	....	38	36	28	30
Snowden	119	50	....	119	50	....	120	120	49	49
Pine	60	51	....	60	50	....	60	60	53	53
West Deer	104	31	....	104	31	....	104	104	31	31
Indiana 1 p	72	47	....	73	46	....	72	72	47	47
Indiana 2 p	85	33	....	84	33	....	81	82	35	35
L. St. Clair	64	111	....	70	105	....	64	64	112	112
S. Fayette	101	23	....	101	23	....	101	96	23	23
Sewickley	23	13	....	25	11	....	22	24	14	14
Crescent	10	20	....	10	20	....	10	10	20	20
McClure	74	37	....	81	30	....	67	73	45	37
Richland	61	39	....	61	39	....	61	61	39	39
Union	134	29	....	134	29	....	137	139	24	24
Hampton	62	53	....	62	53	....	59	64	52	51
Scott, 1 p.	75	23	....	76	22	....	74	75	23	24
Scott, 2 p.	47	42	....	51	38	....	49	50	42	41
Marshall	32	56	....	34	54	....	30	30	56	56
Harrison	105	77	....	111	71	....	105	104	76	77
Lincoln	77	30	....	83	24	....	78	73	31	31
Forward	85	72	....	85	72	....	86	85	72	73
Stowe	42	46	....	42	46	....	41	41	47	47
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Assembly, Third District.

DISTRICTS.	ASSEMBLY, THIRD DISTRICT.									
	John Gilfillan, R.	D. N. White, R.	H. K. Sample, R.	J. W. Balantine, R.	Alex. Millar, R.	August Hartje, D.	Wm. Haslitt, D.	Jas K. P. Duff, D.	Moses P. Walsh, D.	Peter Haberman, D.
ALLEGHENY.										
First ward	394	389	392	393	394	118	122	111	111	121
Second ward	687	671	679	687	689	208	208	198	198	210
Third ward, 1st p	425	378	418	418	419	138	112	104	103	140
Third ward, 2d p	298	99	172	290	290	346	171	173	172	341
Fourth ward, 1st p	402	336	334	398	399	203	139	141	138	204
Fourth ward, 2d p	196	110	109	191	194	168	86	88	87	160
Fifth ward	372	325	319	372	373	154	109	109	109	156
Sixth ward	372	303	319	471	399	322	146	141	140	199
Seventh ward	276	68	63	271	270	341	130	135	135	338
Eighth ward	146	90	93	144	144	120	67	67	66	118
Ninth ward	62	62	62	63	62	110	109	108	108	109
BOROUGHS.										
Elizabeth	122	127	122	122	122	63	63	63	63	64
West Pittsburgh	56	54	51	62	56	96	93	93	93	95
Monongahela	38	40	36	37	36	64	64	64	76	64
Braddock	107	75	83	106	108	62	39	40	40	63
Sewickley	118	127	118	119	119	39	39	39	41	32
Birmingham, 1st p	257	151	153	257	264	143	45	53	46	148
Birmingham, 2d p	270	161	164	269	270	239	128	129	128	236
E'st Birmingh'm, 1st p	416	181	182	422	421	412	80	80	80	317
E'st Birmingham, 2d p	207	144	144	211	206	156	96	93	91	156
Mt. Washington	190	104	107	189	189	110	26	26	27	108
Sharpsburg	124	103	102	165	169	122	54	55	55	121
McKeesport	198	174	174	198	208	123	103	104	106	123
South Pittsburgh	224	183	194	222	226	122	93	89	113	122
West Elizabeth	73	56	56	73	72	24	7	7	7	24
Ormsby	171	158	158	171	171	64	51	51	51	64
Tarentum	78	78	77	77	77	19	20	20	20	19
Millvale	90	88	104	89	90	21	16	14	19	18
Temperanceville	124	96	96	144	123	103	74	56	73	99
Bellevue	44	38	40	47	47	5	9	1	1	8
Union	68	64	65	64	64	42	40	40	41	43
Etna	154	129	136	152	152	45	31	31	31	45
Allentown	49	38	38	48	48	29	18	18	19	29
Verona	34	34	34	34	34	14	000	14	14	14
St. Clair	102	44	47	102	102	132	78	78	78	130
TOWNSHIPS.										
Killbuck	92	61	64	92	91	76	47	46	45	74
Leet	48	49	49	49	50	6	6	6	5	6
Plum	90	90	91	91	91	64	64	64	64	64
Penn	119	119	119	120	119	35	35	35	35	35
Elizabeth, 1st p	46	44	44	44	43	41	41	41	41	39
Elizabeth, 2d p	57	57	57	57	57	20	20	20	20	20
Elizabeth, 3d p	38	38	38	38	38	7	7	7	7	7
Elizabeth, 4th p	97	97	97	97	96	20	20	20	20	20
Mifflin	185	154	153	183	182	211	179	180	181	197
Robinson, 1st p	65	26	63	66	67	20	18	17	18	20
Robinson, 2d p	79	59	60	78	77	40	23	24	18	39
Moon	87	88	88	88	87	83	83	83	83	83
Franklin	48	45	46	48	50	59	56	56	56	59
Baldwin, 1st p	81	49	48	72	58	23	23	23	23	64
Baldwin, 2d p	102	98	98	100	100	29	25	25	25	38
Ross, 1st p	48	31	31	47	48	29	14	14	14	29
Ross, 2d p	32	25	29	33	33	69	66	65	65	69
McCandless	48	48	48	48	48	70	70	70	70	70
East Deer	96	97	92	96	97	35	34	34	34	34
Upper St. Clair	79	74	73	75	75	37	33	38	33	36
North Fayette	101	98	100	101	101	62	62	62	62	62
Neville	31	31	31	31	31	7	7	6	7	7
Shaler, 1st p	73	74	91	72	71	9	9	5	6	7
Shaler, 2d p	59	44	44	59	59	33	18	18	18	33
Fawn	71	70	70	70	70	15	15	15	15	15
Wilkins	300	263	298	296	296	81	76	75	76	79
Patton	125	122	124	125	124	68	67	67	65	68
North Versailles	101	86	87	100	102	86	70	70	70	84
South Versailles, 1st p	25	25	26	26	28	20	21	21	21	23
South Versailles, 2d p	51	51	51	50	50	42	40	42	43	43
Jefferson	104	105	105	106	106	95	94	93	94	90
Chartiers	121	109	113	111	117	78	78	82	89	77
Findley	96	93	94	97	97	121	117	117	117	121
Ohio	46	44	45	46	46	32	31	31	31	32
Reserve	67	17	24	67	66	59	17	13	13	60
North End	44	36	38	36	44	30	22	22	22	30
Snowden	116	120	120	120	120	49	49	48	49	49
Pine	59	60	60	60	60	54	53	53	53	54
West Deer	105	104	103	103	103	32	31	31	31	31
Indiana, 1st p	72	72	72	72	72	47	47	47	47	46
Indiana, 2d p	82	81	82	82	82	32	32	32	32	32
Lower St. Clair	64	57	56	65	66	107	104	104	104	109
South Fayette	96	101	101	101	101	23	23	23	23	23
Sewickley	25	22	22	26	25	14	11	11	11	14
Crescent	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	20
Richland	61	61	61	61	61	39	39	39	39	39
McClure	82	71	73	82	81	41	28	28	29	38
Union	132	133	132	140	124	30	30	30	27	26
Hampton	64	64	64	64	64	51	51	51	51	51
Scott, 1st p	76	71	74	76	76	24	22	22	23	24
Scott, 2d p	53	50	50	54	53	41	37	37	39	41
Marshall	32	30	31	31	32	56	54	54	54	56
Harrison	112	105	105	112	112	78	69	69	69	78
Lincoln	83	76	76	82	85	30	25	25	24	28
Forward	86	85	86	86	84	72	72	72	72	72
Stowe	43	41	41	41	45	44	47	44	44	46

First and Second Assembly Districts.

WARDS.	ASSEMBLY—CITY DIST'S.			
	FIRST DIS'T.		SECOND DIS'T.	
	James Taylor, R.	James Irwin, D.	Matthew Edwards, R.	Robert Liddell, D.
First	245	249	....	....
Second	235	203	....	....
Third	138	177	....	....
Fourth	308	146	....	....
Fifth	127	329	....	....
Sixth	385	276	....	....
Seventh	301	183	....	....
Eighth	368	205	....	....
Ninth	288	167	....	....
Fourteenth	321	199	....	....
Tenth	....	....	108	271
Eleventh	....	....	352	214
Twelfth, first pr	....	....	147	254
Twelfth, second pr	....	....	116	244
Thirteenth, first pr	....	....	95	97
Thirteenth, second pr	....	....	35	34
Fifteenth	....	....	136	237
Sixteenth, first pr	....	....	54	128
Sixteenth, second pr	....	....	78	137
Seventeenth	....	....	281	339
Eighteenth	....	....	183	61
Nineteenth	....	....	228	63
Twentieth	....	....	210	83
Twenty-first, first pr	....	....	222	66
Twenty-first, second pr	....	....	15	10
Twenty-second	....	....	117	78
Twenty-third	....	....	128	78

The Swiss Confederation.

Sunday, the seventeenth day of September, was observed by our sister republic, the Swiss Confederation, in a manner which merits mention even at this late date. We refer to what is denominated the "Federal Fast," which so far as we can perceive seems to resemble a National Thanksgiving in this country, more nearly than any other custom of either the old world, or the new. It appears to be an established Swiss institution, handed down from the rather remote past; "a religious act recalling those perilous times, when the religion of the country was inseparable from the worship of the Divinity." Each of the twenty-two cantons, in its own way, through its executive power, proclaims the Fast, in accordance with the injunction of the Federal Council, which fixes the day for the celebration. In the late address issued by the Chancellor of Geneva in the name of the Executive, various reasons for gratitude to God are mentioned, and the people are summoned by their conduct to render themselves worthy of the benefits which they continue to enjoy. The spirit of harmony and conciliation prevailing among the members of the Confederacy is especially emphasized. Notwithstanding the exceeding diversity of governmental forms and the great varieties of religious belief existing in the various cantons, the day, the 17th of September, is said to have been religiously observed by the entire population. In fact, the day, it is alleged, is always thus regarded, even the most hirsute and infidel ultra-democrats or radicals, as they are called in Switzerland, treating it with respect, and their newspapers maintaining a silence of good taste concerning its religious character, as "every one understands that this Federal Fast is an act of union, a touching symbol, in which all should share, and which reanimates that ancient religion of the country still so living in Switzerland though so dead in France."

Dilworth's Defeat.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As showing how much a man can write without saying anything, let me call attention to an article in to-day's *Gazette*, said to have been written by "A Temperance Man," concerning the defeat of Joseph Dilworth, Esq. A greater amount of twaddle could be got into the same space by no other person. It somewhat surprises a regular reader of our city papers that such stuff was allowed space in one of the number. It does not attain the proportion of good nonsense, and its admission to the columns of a newspaper can only be accounted for on the supposition of great scarcity of copy at the time it was received by the *Gazette*.

Reader.

Pittsburgh, October 13, 1871.

If Cincinnati could reasonably claim to have sufficient hotel accommodations, both the national political conventions would be held here next year.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

How do you know that?

Controller, County Commissioners, Treasurer, District Attorney.

Districts.	CON-TR'LR.		COUNTY COMM'NERS.				TREAS-URER.		DISTRICT ATT'Y.	
	Henry Warner, R.	Uzziah Stewart, D.	Joseph Dilworth, 3 y., R.	Jacob Stuckrath, 3 y., D.	James McGunnegle, 1 y., R.	Joseph Birmingham, 1 y., D.	Samuel Kilgore, R.	W. J. Kountz, D.	Thomas M. Bayne, R.	Thomas Holland, D.
PITTSBURGH.										
1st ward	331	160	170	303	403	88	310	140	333	162
2d ward	327	101	238	190	319	114	334	101	335	104
3d ward	221	86	105	196	280	38	236	83	233	85
4th ward	348	108	299	166	282	157	346	110	349	109
5th ward	147	326	62	433	369	125	158	326	135	328
6th ward	499	470	272	413	508	156	505	161	494	161
7th ward	368	101	258	222	341	147	374	123	368	122
8th ward	458	116	324	233	428	145	482	94	466	114
9th ward	226	222	110	345	367	87	229	224	270	187
10th ward	122	259	79	291	318	48	122	257	126	257
11th ward	412	134	319	221	103	135	419	134	384	134
12th w'd, 1st p.	234	171	162	244	251	145	233	171	234	171
12th w'd, 2d p.	184	175	185	223	178	160	185	170	180	171
13th w'd, 1st p.	175	90	155	91	155	105	177	82	176	85
13th w'd, 2d p.	47	21	34	30	30	37	47	21	47	21
14th ward	396	110	288	193	370	128	402	109	401	107
15th ward	306	98	110	291	379	19	307	96	306	99
16th w'd, 1st p.	137	38	61	116	156	22	146	37	144	38
16th w'd, 2d p.	154	50	52	147	160	38	154	50	155	49
17th ward	442	244	255	368	458	162	449	177	443	186
18th ward	52	41	50	50	41	54	60	41	59	41
19th ward	241	58	200	90	185	100	240	58	240	59
20th ward	228	58	166	110	159	114	227	59	226	59
21st ward, 1st p	210	82	136	152	206	78	213	80	209	83
21st ward, 2d p	15	8	7	16	15	8	15	8	15	8
22d ward	114	14	77	37	75	53	112	15	114	14
23d ward	131	78	108	83	111	96	130	79	131	78
ALLEGHENY.										
1st ward	402	111	304	203	279	206	400	110	401	111
2d ward	694	203	460	380	557	361	703	195	693	200
3d ward, 1st p.	426	106	253	281	412	10	426	104	425	103
3d ward, 2d p.	285	174	34	412	333	67	292	168	291	173
4th w'd, 1st p.	407	139	260	285	321	218	406	138	407	141
4th w'd, 2d p.	197	85	51	230	232	42	196	83	192	86
5th ward	385	105	288	184	224	251	382	105	375	110
6th ward	376	130	224	289	284	208	375	128	375	139
7th ward	260	125	29	364	374	23	269	124	69	329
8th ward	144	66	40	167	142	62	139	65	143	66
9th ward	63	108	39	128	138	22	66	106	63	103
BOROUGHS.										
Elizabeth	123	63	114	73	73	109	123	62	122	63
West Pittsb'b.	96	94	29	99	132	15	57	93	56	94
Monongahela	40	64	29	70	55	50	40	64	40	64
Braddock	108	41	75	72	85	63	109	39	109	39
Sewickley	123	36	122	38	56	93	119	40	118	41
Birm'm, 1st p.	270	48	137	166	205	99	263	48	263	48
Birmb'm, 2d p.	276	128	156	239	170	227	274	128	274	129
E Bir'm, 1st p.	420	83	174	317	355	132	421	80	417	80
E Bir'm, 2d, p.	200	91	141	154	174	120	210	91	207	91
Mt. Wash'gtn.	194	27	55	163	170	45	194	26	193	27
Sharpsburg	172	54	91	124	161	53	121	54	122	53
M'Keesport	193	106	178	118	128	169	193	106	193	106
S Pittsburgh	240	95	98	229	230	88	239	91	231	91
W Elizabeth	73	7	40	29	38	38	73	7	73	7
Ormsby	171	51	151	63	179	33	172	49	171	51
Tarentum	77	20	90	6	27	69	77	20	76	20
Millvale	94	20	81	30	78	35	94	20	93	20
Temperan'lle	124	79	81	117	160	41	125	79	126	78
Bellevue	48	1	33	13	34	12	48	1	48	[illegible]
Union	66	40	12	94	101	4	67	39	66	42
Etna	182	30	107	105	160	51	182	32	182	35
Allentown	50	18	27	37	33	33	50	18	50	18
Verona	34	13	24	24	30	18	35	13	35	13
St. Clair	103	77	43	135	118	55	102	78	102	78
TOWNSHIPS.										
Killbuck	94	46	56	83	85	51	94	44	96	42
Leet	50	6	50	6	5	49	50	6	50	6
Plum	92	60	93	61	63	88	92	63	92	63
Penn	122	35	112	40	114	44	122	35	122	35
Eliza'th, 1st p.	44	41	42	42	39	47	44	41	44	41
Eliza'th, 2d p.	57	20	56	19	56	21	57	20	57	20
Eliza'th, 3d p.	38	7	37	7	38	7	38	7	38	7
Eliza'th, 4th p.	97	20	97	20	78	27	97	20	97	20
Mifflin	183	181	154	208	70	288	183	181	181	180
Robin,sn. 1st p.	67	17	24	52	67	16	67	17	67	17
Robin'sn, 2d p.	78	24	48	48	72	21	77	24	78	24
Moon	88	83	91	80	56	102	88	83	88	83
Franklin	48	56	44	59	51	52	49	59	49	56
Baldw'n, 1st p.	81	23	33	64	80	23	81	23	81	23
Baldw'n, 2d p.	102	25	94	31	40	87	102	25	102	25
Ross, 1st pct.	48	14	30	32	46	15	48	14	48	14
Ross, 2d pct.	33	66	21	78	25	74	33	66	29	66
McCandless	48	70	37	81	48	70	48	69	48	70
East Deer	99	33	87	42	63	40	98	34	96	34
Upp'r St Clair	75	37	75	36	47	65	75	37	75	37
North Fayette	101	62	103	58	63	88	101	62	101	62
Neville	31	7	11	25	33	4	33	4	28	8
Shaler, 1st p.	77	9	9	78	87	4	83	8	81	8
Shaler, 2d p.	60	18	22	52	54	16	59	17	60	17
Fawn	70	15	71	14	52	25	70	15	70	15
Wilkins	298	74	242	123	264	103	300	72	300	72
Patton	125	67	114	72	103	85	125	67	125	68
N. Versailles	101	70	102	67	82	86	101	70	101	69
S. V'lls. 1st p.	26	21	20	19	21	26	26	21	26	21
S. V'lles. 2d p.	51	42	50	40	51	42	51	42	51	43
Jefferson	106	94	113	84	52	146	106	93	106	93
Chartiers	120	77	89	99	166	29	121	77	121	77
Findley	97	117	97	118	52	157	97	117	97	114
Ohio	46	31	43	34	46	31	46	31	46	31
Reserve	68	13	8	70	68	14	68	13	66	13
North End	44	22	30	35	56	7	44	21	47	19
Snowden	120	49	110	57	81	41	120	49	120	49
Pine	60	53	53	54	60	54	60	53	57	54
West Deer	103	31	101	32	94	33	103	31	102	31
Indiana, 1st p.	73	47	72	47	74	44	72	47	72	47
Indiana, 2d p.	82	34	57	58	89	24	82	33	82	33
L'wr St Clair	72	104	22	155	64	99	72	104	71	104
S. Fayette	101	23	101	22	57	62	100	23	100	23
Sewickley	25	11	4	34	21	12	25	11	25	11
Crescent	10	20	11	19	4	26	10	20	10	20
McClure	82	29	47	64	64	43	83	28	82	29
Richland	61	39	57	42	58	42	61	39	61	39
Union	134	31	85	68	122	40	136	28	133	30
Hampton	64	51	47	69	58	55	64	51	64	51
Scott, 1st pct.	76	22	68	30	40	58	76	22	75	22
Scott, 2d pct.	54	37	66	24	13	77	54	37	54	37
Marshall	32	54	11	72	40	37	32	54	32	54
Harrison	112	69	102	74	45	137	112	69	112	68
Lincoln	83	24	73	31	77	27	83	24	83	24
Forward	86	72	74	74	65	83	86	72	86	67
Stowe	44	44	24	64	78	5	51	35	45	42

Assistant District Attorney, Surveyor, Director of the Poor and State Convention.

DISTRICTS.	ASS. DIS. ATT'Y.		SUR-VEYOR.		DIRECTOR OF POOR.		STATE CONV'TN.	
	J. B. Flack, R.	Alfred Kerr, D.	Robert Clugston, R.	J. W. Patterson, D.	J. G. Murray, R.	Francis A. Klein, D.	For a Convention.	Against a Convention.
PITTSBG'H.								
1st ward	258	225	258	234	....	....	450	....
2d ward	256	146	282	133	....	....	428	11
3d ward	151	169	146	175	....	....	290	....
4th ward	324	132	310	129	....	....	437	....
5th ward	128	365	112	327	....	....	380	18
6th ward	580	289	590	267	....	....	661	....
7th ward	321	173	312	175	....	....	485	2
8th ward	408	175	396	177	....	....	537	1
9th ward	211	246	206	210	....	....	449	1
10th ward	129	286	113	129	....	....	....	....
11th ward	384	175	373	162	....	....	427	....
12th w'd, 1 p	236	164	228	171	....	....	....	....
12th w'd, 2 p	175	182	173	186	....	....	350	....
13th w'd, 1 p	175	76	173	74	....	....	251	4
13th w'd, 2 p	38	30	38	30	....	....	65	1
14th ward	333	162	338	169	....	....	386	107
15th ward	175	230	172	232	....	....	365	....
16th w'd, 1 p	86	96	81	99	....	....	108	....
16th w'd 2 p	137	69	82	123	....	....	204	....
17th ward	380	296	376	342	....	....	500	....
18th ward	57	45	58	43	....	....	102	....
19th ward	234	68	233	67	....	....	296	2
20th ward	218	67	217	67	....	....	281	....
21st w'd, 1 p	208	85	209	83	....	....	289	....
21st w'd, 2 p	15	8	15	8	....	....	21	....
22d ward	112	16	112	16	....	....	123	....
23d ward	128	82	125	83	....	....	200	3
ALLEGH'NY.								
1st ward	395	120	275	119	....	....	....	....
2d ward	676	204	673	207	....	....	837	2
3d w'd 1 p	392	135	392	143	....	....	509	3
3d w'd 2 p	144	322	121	339	....	....	453	2
4th w'd 1 p	343	216	335	209	....	....	551	....
4th w'd 2 p	118	164	116	167	....	....	275	....
5th ward	292	159	329	159	....	....	477	....
6th ward	315	201	312	199	....	....	494	14
7th ward	273	129	66	335	....	....	395	....
8th ward	94	115	92	118	....	....	209	1
9th ward	62	109	60	99	....	....	169	3
BOROUGHS.								
Elizabeth	121	62	123	63	122	63	173	....
West Pitt	54	98	54	95	56	94	146	3
Monoga'ha	39	64	40	64	40	64	104	....
Braddock	86	62	86	62	108	40	103	2
Sewickley	118	41	118	39	119	40	152	2
Bir'ham 1 p	165	154	150	158	261	48	314	1
Bir'ham 2 p	166	236	162	241	273	128	297	....
E. Bir. 1 p	188	308	183	316	422	82	504	1
E. Bir. 2 p	146	158	144	156	208	91	302	....
Mt. Wash'n	107	116	108	109	193	26	209	....
Sharpsburg	106	130	102	122	128	95	201	....
McKeesp't	174	125	173	135	193	105	108	....
South Pitts	186	135	185	135	235	81	310	1
West Eliz	56	24	55	24	73	7	66	1
Ormsby	159	64	157	58	169	51	223	....
Tarentum	77	20	77	20	78	19	92	2
Millvale	....	....	91	22	93	20	114	....
Temper'ville	96	107	96	107	125	75	179	3
Bellevue	38	9	38	9	48	1	47	....
Union	64	42	64	39	66	37	107	....
Etna	168	46	168	45	180	31	....	....
Allentown	37	29	35	29	49	18	....	....
Verona	35	13	34	14	35	13	....	....
St. Clair	48	131	45	133	102	79	178	1
TOWNSHIPS								
Kilbuck	68	72	66	72	90	46	135	3
Leet	50	6	50	6	49	6	56	....
Plum	90	64	93	62	93	64	....	....
Penn	122	36	124	33	121	35	156	....
Eliz'h 1 p	44	41	44	41	44	41	56	31
Eliz'h 2 p	57	20	57	20	57	20	....	....
Eliz'h 3 p	38	7	38	7	38	7	45	....
Eliz'h 4 p	97	20	97	20	97	20	111	....
Mifflin	152	210	148	214	184	180	331	34
Robns'n 1 p	64	20	64	27	67	17	83	1
Robns'n 2 p	61	40	61	40	78	24	98	2
Moon	88	83	88	83	86	82	168	2
Franklin	44	59	46	59	49	56	104	....
Baldwin 1 p	48	56	49	56	81	23	51	53
Baldwin 2 p	99	28	95	29	102	25	104	2
Ross, 1 pre	34	28	33	29	48	14	60	2
Ross, 2 pre	29	70	28	70	33	65	94	4
M'Candless	48	70	48	70	48	70	....	....
East Deer	97	25	97	24	97	34	130	....
Up. St. Clair	74	38	72	38	76	36	113	1
N. Fayette	101	62	103	60	102	61	160	....
Neville	31	7	31	7	31	7	38	....
Shaler, 1 p	81	9	82	7	81	9	91	....
Shaler, 2 p	45	32	45	32	59	18	78	1
Fawn	70	15	70	15	70	15	....	....
Wilkins	297	75	298	73	299	73	364	....
Patton	124	65	142	49	125	67	192	....
N. Ver	87	83	88	83	101	69	170	1
S. Ver. 1 p	25	22	25	21	26	21	46	....
S. Ver. 2 p	49	43	51	42	51	42	88	1
Jefferson	105	93	105	96	106	94	179	4
Chartiers	122	76	120	77	119	78	196	1
Findley	92	121	93	122	97	117	206	4
Ohio	45	32	45	32	46	31	72	....
Reserve	25	56	23	58	66	13	....	....
North End	35	29	34	30	43	22	64	....
Snowden	120	49	119	49	118	49	165	4
Pine	60	53	60	53	60	53	111	....
West Deer	104	31	103	32	104	32	134	1
Indiana 1 p	72	47	75	44	72	45	114	2
Indiana 2 p	82	34	81	35	80	32	114	....
L. St. Clair	63	112	63	112	64	105	174	....
S. Fayette	100	23	100	23	98	23	122	1
Sewickley	22	14	22	14	25	11	36	....
Crescent	10	20	6	20	9	20	30	....
McClure	74	37	74	36	82	29	105	6
Richland	61	39	61	39	61	39	100	....
Union	130	31	130	31	132	31	160	2
Hampton	64	51	64	51	64	51	114	1
Scott, 1 p	73	24	72	24	74	22	97	....
Scott, 2 p	50	41	50	41	54	37	89	....
Marshall	31	55	30	56	31	54	85	2
Harrison	109	71	105	75	109	71	173	11
Lincoln	77	30	77	30	83	24	104	....
Forward	86	72	84	74	86	72	157	....
Stowe	40	48	41	47	44	44	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ELECTIONS.

Official Returns.

The Return Judges of the late State and county elections met yesterday morning, in the Court House, to record and foot up the returns.

J. J. Gillespie, Esq., was chosen President, and Messrs. J. S. Murray, Joel Bigham, John Ross, B. F. Kennedy and W. M. De Camps were selected as clerks.

At half-past five o'clock, all the returns had been received and tabulated. At seven the clerks met and began footing up. Their count is as follows:

AUDITOR GENERAL.	
David Stanton	14,798
Wm. McCandless	11,134
Stanton's majority	3,664
SURVEYOR GENERAL.	
Robert B. Beath	17,619
J. H. Cooper	8,500
Beath's majority	9,119
STATE SENATOR.	
James L. Graham	14,948
Robert M. Gibson	11,086
Graham's majority	3,862
Miles S. Humphreys	15,164
John Murray, Sr.	11,105
Humphreys's majority	4,059
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT.	
James Taylor	2,714
James Irwin	2,134
Taylor's majority	580
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT.	
Mathew Edwards	2,450
Robert Liddell	2,295
Edwards's majority	155
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.	
John Gilfillan 11,337 | Augustus Hartje	6,964
D. N. White 9,205 | Wm. Haslett	5,130
H. K. Sample 9,518 | Jas. K. P. Duff	5,066
J. W. Ballantine 11,370 | Moses P. Walsh	5,076
Alex. Millar 11,337 | Peter Haberman	6,955
CONTROLLER.	
Henry Warner	17,959
Uzziah Stewart	8,434
Warner's majority	9,525
COMMISSIONER.	
Joseph Dilworth, 3 years	11,907
Jacob Stuckrath, 3 years	13,856
Stuckrath's majority	1,949
James McGunnegle, 1 year	16,795
Joseph Birmingham, 1 year	8,736
McGunnegle's majority	8,059
TREASURER.	
Samuel Kilgore	18,142
W. J. Kountz	8,045
Kilgore's majority	10,097
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	
Thos. M. Bayne	17,826
Thos. Holland	8,298
Bayne's majority	9,528
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	
J. B. Flack	15,412
Alfred Kerr	10,674
Flack's majority	4,738
SURVEYOR.	
Robert Clugston	14,833
J. W. Patterson	10,705
Clugston's majority	4,138
DIRECTOR OF POOR.	
J. G. Murray	7,777
Francis A. Klein	3,668
Murray's majority	4,109
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.	
For Convention	22,644
Against Convention	925
Majority for	22,33[illegible]

CHICAGO.

A DEFINITE ACCOUNT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

Rev. Isaac Errett, editor of the *Christian Standard*, arrived in Chicago early Sunday morning, in time to witness the devastations of the fire of Saturday night. He says the enormous piles of live coals left in the desolate lumber yards were so many fiery demons threatening the safety of the city, and wanting only to be lashed into excitement by an angry wind to spread mischief and ruin everywhere. The exceeding dryness of the season—the large number of frame buildings contiguous—the high elevators within reach—the unworthy character of the roofs and cornices of many of even the brick and stone buildings of the business portion of the city; all, to a discerning eye, revealed that the city was at the mercy of the winds and the flames. Moreover, even the so-called fire-proof buildings of Chicago were not fire-proof. He doubts if the stone they use in building can ever be relied on. It is limestone. The best of it has more or less lime in it, and cannot stand before the heat of an immense conflagration. Their brick are also inferior. Near midnight (Sunday) moved by fears he could not suppress, he ascended to the roof of the house of his host, on Michigan avenue, and noted the extensive progress of the fire, which had broken out afresh in the evening. Within an hour after he had again retired he was aroused with the information that the flames were approaching the house in which he was lodged. The fire had crossed the river and was moving diagonally toward the lake in a northeast direction, but from the northwest bearing of the wind, had now risen to a gale, it was hoped that the fire would be stayed in its eastward progress before it reached the valuable portion of the city. Vain hope. The stream of the devouring element kept moving on even against the wind or only tacking sufficiently to pursue its course diagonally to the lake. And now the wildest excitement began. Rev. Errett goes on to say: The people, aroused to a sense of danger, made frantic efforts to save their property. The streets were soon thronged with freightened and frantic crowds of all classes and descriptions, and the mixture of the solemn and painful with the ludicrous and diverting, was such as is seldom seen. Horses, carriages, go-carts, wagons, drays, hand-carts, wheel-barrows, sleighs, some with men harnessed for horses, and women and children pursuing behind—the vehicles loaded with every kind of household treasures—striving to get beyond the reach of the onward moving river of flame that surged and swelled and beat relentlessly against every obstacle and forced a channel through even the solidest walls of stone. Little boys and girls dragging trunks through the streets with one hand, holding on with the other to some cherished picture of the loved and lost. Huge Irishmen leading goats through the crowd, carrying the kids in their arms, and leaving the children to make their own way. Women loaded down with bed-slats, and carefully bearing them to places of safety. Big men carrying mirrors for squares, and laying them down only to be shivered in a moment. Barefooted and almost naked women and children gathered around their piles of furniture, many of them falling asleep in the street from sheer exhaustion, only to be roused to gather up their goods and rush farther away from the approaching danger. Millionaires of yesterday, looking in pale silence at the fire demon, sporting recklessly with their fortunes, and whithering to ashes in an hour the toils of half a lifetime past, and the only hope of the half of life that lay yet in the future. The air is filled with sparks and burning splinters, which the burst into a deluge of sparks and blazing splinters, and descend in fiery torrent on some near object of vengeance, make up a scene of tumult and desolation and awful magnificence that no words can describe. Then word comes that the Court House is in flames—that the Tremont and the Sherman are gone—and when you lift up your eyes, look which way you will, it is evident that the fire-fiends are holding high carnival, and that no earthly power can arrest them. The burning of the new Honore building, one of the most magnificent business houses on the continent, and of the new hotel on the opposite corner, was terrible in its grandeur. The new Mansard roof, not yet completed, on the Honore building, no sooner caught a spark than it cruel winds in their wantonness lash into fury, and send them leaping and darting, with fiery tongues, like enraged serpents, to strike at the first object in their way. Some light on roofs, some stick their fangs into wooden cornices, or window frames; others dart, as if with demoniacal intelligence, after awnings; and directly another magnificent block is wrapped in flames. Soon the gas lights go out—the gas works being destroyed; the winds start up with fresh howling vengeance just as men's hopes revive of checking the onward sweep of the fire; the moon looks out of the sky with a hue as of death sickness, utterly woe-begone—the sickliest, deathliest hue I ever detected on her half-hidden face; a sullen roar of an explosion adds to the horror of the scene; and the crash of falling walls and timbers, and the frantic leap of flames high up into the air, to burst forth like a suppressed fountain, and the fire leaped high into the air with an exultation of fury that seemed sublimely diabolical. Then, beaten by a fresh gale of wind, it rushed in a river toward the postoffice—a turbulent river—wave succeeding wave, dashing against stone walls, beaten back for a moment in sullen defeat, then gathering strength for a more furious onset, and breaking in a spray of fire that rushed like an army to scale the walls and carry the torch within the ramparts. The new hotel, almost ready for occupancy, furnished new material to feed the fury of this assault. For a time a column of flame rose up from the north side of this building from the ground to the roof, perhaps thirty or forty feet in breadth, which, in its occasional spiral curvings and with the quickened motion impaired by every fresh conquest of fire within the walls, seemed like an enormous fiery serpent writhing in agony, and frantically struggling to make a terrible leap into the air. But it is useless to attempt description. It was sublime—the noble and daring struggles to beat back the flames and save the buildings—but the wisest and bravest efforts of men were the struggles of Lilliputians, and the engines seemed absolutely contemptible in their feebleness, even when doing their best. A broad river of flame, reaching miles in length, could not be resisted.

ACCOUNT BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

[From the New York World.]

The very crude reports by telegraph cannot begin to give an adequate idea of the great conflagration. The story of the dreadful hours of Sunday night and Monday morning, as related by eye-witnesses, surpasses anything that ever has been published. At a late hour last night a party of eleven persons arrived direct from Chicago, having fortunately been taken on a special express train started out at about 7 o'clock on Monday morning. They are: James T. Hitchcock, Edgar M. Bradley, John Hotchkiss and Samuel Dudley, of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Abiel Palmer (cousin of Potter Palmer, the Chicago millionaire), Mrs. Palmer, three children and nurse, of Chicago, and Oliver Dutton, of Waterbury, Conn. From Mr. Palmer, who is thoroughly acquainted with the topography and population of the burnt city, we glean the following:

The city has for some weeks been ripe for such a disaster. Everything has been as dry as tinder. Insurance men have remarked this, and the fire alarms recently—say for a month past—were so frequent that they had scarcely any rest from constant apprehension. Saturday afternoon there were several small alarms sounded, but none amounted to much until about ten o'clock. At eleven we looked out of the windows and saw the sky crimson with the reflection from the flames, and at midnight the glare lit up the streets, and even sent out a brilliant flame over the lake. Everybody in the house (the Tremont House) was up all night, fearful of what might happen. All day Sunday the excitement continued, but it was not until night that the worst came. From the roof of our hotel we looked over the doomed city. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and yet the flames seemed to go in all directions, like an expanding scythe mowing great and increasing swathes with frightful rapidity. We could think of nothing else but hell. The flames were in some places like huge waves, dashing to and fro, leaping up and down, turning and twisting, and pouring now and then a great column of smoke and blaze hundreds of feet into the air, like a solid, perpendicular shaft of molten metal. In other places it would dart out long streaks, like mammoth anacondas, with hissing fiery tongues. Then these serpentine shapes would stoop down over the blazing path into the yet unburnt buildings, which seemed pierced and kindled instantaneously. There were also billows of flame that rolled along like water, submerging everything in its course. Now and then, as some explosive material was consumed, the place would seem like the crater of a vast volcano, puffs of smoke and flashes of light, and millions of sparks and cinders being scattered in all directions. Sometimes the air would be full of them, and gusts of wind would float them like flocks of fire birds hither and thither. Occasionally there were cinders of more than two feet in length. Showers of these were falling—actually raining down everywhere. Our faces were stung, and our clothing now and then set on fire, until we got wet umbrellas and held them as shields over us. There was a

TERRIBLE FASCINATION

In gazing upon the scene. It was unearthly, hideous, terrific. Our eyes seemed rivetted so that we could not withdraw them. There were miles of fire, mountains of flame, waves of light, flashes, clouds, brilliant scintillations. With the aid of glasses we could see the streets thronged with people flying for their lives. Children were carried, screaming with terror, women were shrieking, men shouting, and all running. We saw some old and sick and helpless carried on stretchers—some apparently demented or stupefied were dragged along. Close to their heels, in hot pursuit, came the belching, roaring, and crackling flames. In some places they actually advanced as fast as a man ran. The most awful of all was the thunderous roar that seemed to roll upward and outward from the center of the huge holocaust; now there would be a report like the boom of distant guns, again came a snapping like the rattle of musketry. Horses rushed like maniacs through the streets. One splendid team attached to a coach, ran over the Van Buren street bridge, which had been charred and weakened; just as the mad horses had passed the center it gave way, and they plunged down through the lurid glare into the scarlet river below. There were all sorts of scenes happening, some horrible and others ridiculous. Here and there, when some tall building became sheeted in flame, the walls would weaken and waver like India-rubber. It was wonderful how they sometimes swayed almost across the street, and then fell with a loud crash; then a momentary darkness, and afterward fresh glares of light from some newly kindled fire. Even those streets that were paved with the wooden patents were masses of live coals. The massive granite slabs were cracked into thousands of pieces. All this time the heat was very great. By and by it grew so intense that no one could stand within blocks of the place. Over the roofs came gusts of hot air, sometimes almost strong enough to throw one off his feet. Our shoes were parched, the tin roof was hot, and we were forced down below. The greatest sight was to notice how the flames seemed to engulph the larger and more lofty Mansard roofs—they went like paper. The hotel was crowded; all were excited and fearful. Every moment the reports came that the fire was nearing us, and finally we knew we

COULD NOT REMAIN LONGER.

Escape was the only thought. At midnight the flaming host crossed the Adams Street Bridge. All the shipping that had not been removed was consumed. The tar and other inflammable stuff made an intense light, and the heat can be imagined from the clouds of steam that came up from the river. The kerosene oil stores made an awful yet sublime spectacle as the flames seemed to penetrate the very clouds. The huge iron reservoir of the gasworks exploded with tremendous force and sound, demolishing several adjacent buildings. Everybody now seemed demoralized. The very earth seemed actually gaping out fire, flame and smoke, as though the world itself was to be swallowed up in the conflagration. The rush from the Tremont House, when the word was given, was akin to a panic. The stair ways were choked and as the smoke from the approaching fire came in puffs through the windows the situation seemed frightful.

In three cases persons jumped from the windows, and two children were tied up in beds and thrown from the fourth story window, and landed on the pavement uninjured. A Mr. Jarvis had a broken leg from springing from the second story window, and others were bruised from the same cause. We secured a stage and drove toward the suburbs, hoping to get away on some extra train. The horses were almost ungovernable from fright. Some of the blocks were impassable, being filled with ruins. Finally we reached a train that was just being dispatched direct for help, and by the kindness of the conductor we were taken along. We heard of several deaths and many being swallowed up in the flames. Certainly there must have been loss of life. One fireman declares that three families were surrounded and burnt to death in the block bounded by Adams, Jackson, Canal and Water streets. We saw groups of all classes of people in the street, some hatless, coatless, barefoot and shivering. Some of these were of the wealthier class. They were shelterless, homeless and poverty stricken and broken hearted. The agony of mind in some cases, where relatives were searching hopelessly for missing ones, was pitiable to witness. No one saved anything. There was no chance. We threw our trunks in the street, but there we had to leave them.

NO PLACE OF SAFETY—CARNIVAL OF THEFT.

A correspondent says:

Thousands fled to the open prairie west of the city, hoping for no security until clear of the buildings. They were not safe even there. The prairie kindled all about them, and they were only saved from destruction by incessant changes of position. Many died there from exhaustion and exposure. It was curious to watch the depredations of the thieves, if self-forgetfulness allowed the miserable individuals so much leisure. The police were few, scattered amid the vast crowd, embarrassed by myriad cases, and demoralized by long watching and the extraordinary tax on their physical energies. The thieves began their plundering early in the confusion, taking articles from under the very eyes of the owners. All that could be done was to pursue, beat, kick, and pound them thoroughly, and let them go. They became more numerous, as increasing in numbers and in boldness as the tenure upon property weakened with the approaching peril. They gathered strings of boots and shoes, armfuls of clothing, bolts of calico, silks, merinos, and cloths of all kinds, collected them in piles and made off with them beyond the reach of the conflagration. They donned the clothing, and hundreds of them afterward arrested, their distinction being that they were more elegantly dressed than the people whose honesty had left them inside of their own garments.

SOME FACTS FROM AN EYE WITNESS.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial's Correspondent.]

The flames licked up solid matter and turned thick partitions of brick to impalpable powder. The shell of the court house, covering with its wings a whole block, and standing isolated, remains erect for the most part, but its stones are burned and crumbled at the joints, the cornices are as ragged as a drunkard's windows, the interior is all gone, and the whole structure must come down. The *Tribune* building and the splendid massive stone building of the First National Bank (both thought to be absolutely fire proof) are mainly erect, but they are gutted inside, and the flames have crumbled the blocks of stone, rendering them unsightly and useless. Fragments of the walls of the Bigelow House stand up to the height of four stories, but three-fourths of the spacious new edifice is gone. As for the balance of the burned one hundred and fifty blocks in the South Division, they are absolutely leveled to the earth, not one stone remaining upon another. The same is true of the entire North Division, where ninety thousand people dwelt and innumerable retail stores. The whole area is literally burnt to the ground. Scarcely anything is left standing in the North Division that is as high as a log cabin chimney. A vast expanse of black, crumbling and smoking ruins, much too great for the eye to take in at any one view, is all that is left of the metropolitan pride of Chicago.

The surface of the Nicolson pavements is charred and corrugated to the depth of two inches, and in some places is consumed to the very base. Curb stones were split into little bits, and broad flag stones are pulverized, if not burnt up. The heavy stone walls of the passage leading to La Salle street tunnel are split into irregular fragments, and sections of the stont iron railing on top were so disturbed by the fiery ordeal that they are upreared in the air and are leaping over the backs of adjoining sections. Iron and granite yielded like chaff in that colossal blast furnace.

The site of Crosby's Opera House is simply a heap of rubbish, with no walls standing, and the Sherman and Tremont are equally obliterated. Some of the main streets are choked up with masses of fallen brick. Were it not for the smoke and smouldering flames, the heart of Chicago would pass for Pompeii exhumed. The wind and showers of to-day have cooled the ruins in general, so that no inconvenience from heat was felt by those who traveled through them this afternoon; but the smoke is thick and makes grimy faces.

The old and leading citizens of Chicago are benumbed by this awful visitation, but can not be said to have lost their nerve. They have reviving faith that the insurance will pay the bulk of losses, and the vivid sympathy manifested all over the Union is reassuring and cheering. But the question is, what can be done? Winter is close upon us, and extensive building plans must be postponed. If the ruined blocks are restored in all their former splendor, they will again be at the mercy of the wooden West Side and the prairie winds. The Chicago that remains is a terribly combustible remnant, and there is no water to quench a fresh conflagration. The stories about incendiarism are doubtless greatly exaggerated. There was no serious fire this afternoon, although a telegram sent abroad made it appear so.

If the Chicago of the future is to be secure against ruinous conflagrations, the houses that remain standing must be rebuilt also. This conflagration has proved the manner of the building of the entire city to be a fatal organic error. Were it not for these considerations Chicago would doubtless rise again as if by magic, for her own potential men stand firm, and the nation backs them up.

A GUESS AT THE LOSS.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes about the aggregate loss as follows:

I saw an estimate the other day which was based on the tax-list of the city, which is over $500,000,000; and the writer inferred from that list that the loss cannot exceed $125,000,000. Now, according to our system of taxation in Illinois, this city tax-list never shows anything like the proper amount of property in the city. To my knowledge, houses having from $20,000 to $30,000 worth of furniture in them are not rated at more than $2,000 to $4,000. Stocks of goods were never valued among us at over one-fifth or one-tenth of their real value on the tax-list. All our merchants had just filled up their stores with fall and winter trade stocks. From these and other facts I estimate the loss by the fire at considerably over $200,000,000, and if damage, depreciation of real estate and property, and loss of business are considered, the loss would, in my judgment, exceed $300,000,000.

NEW YORK "GOING IN" AGAIN.

[From the Financial Chronicle.]

We have begun to build up Chicago. Scarcely an hour after the fire was put out an eight cylinder printing press was on its way to that city, and half a dozen other presses were preparing. Orders are executing for large amounts of building material, which are now being shipped. Vast quantities of all sorts are getting ready, the banks of Chicago have their money and securities safe, judicious means are devising to set in operation the commercial and credit machinery of that great monetary centre, contracts have been made for rebuilding, and some of the siets are actually cleared, the city is rising from its ashes, temporary buildings are erected in every direction, every business man who can find a shed in which to resume has begun business, country debtors are remitting their claims, the insurance solvency is more promising, and the stunned stupor of blind prostration has been succeeded by confidence and returning activity. * * *

The capital which Chicago has lost will be recovered back by her so far as the insurance moneys are paid, and so far as increased credits and extensions are accorded by her creditors in other cities. She will also gain in her supplies of capital in proportion as her production forms and her industrial population grows. And from the vigor with which she is repairing her losses, it will perhaps, turn out that the calamity, like many others, will pass off with much less of protracted suffering and loss of business prestige than is now thought possible.

SUNDAY IN THE CITY.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CHICAGO, October 15.

The city has been quiet to-day, and the weather clear and cool. The burning coal piles are nearly extinguished, and this, taken in connection with the dampness of all combustible material, has quieted the apprehensions of the people.

Last night the wind blew a terrific gale, and there was little undisturbed slumber. To-night will be the first quiet sleep that the city has had for a week.

The ruins were covered to-day with curiosity seekers. The localities visited were those where had stood notion and crockery stores. There was a great influx of visitors, excursion trains coming in crowded on all the roads. Cincinnati and Louisville were well represented by sympathizing citizens, many of whom generously offered their houses to their needy friends who had lost all in the great conflagration. They wandered through the ruins all day, returning home at night. They all united in the opinion that no idea could be formed of the stupendous character of the calamity except by personal inspection.

The churches were filled to-day with sorrowful congregations. All the pastors spoke of the themes that filled all their thoughts, but only dared to touch it at the edges, the calamity being so near.

The Rev. Mr. Cheney's church was crowded by his own parishioners and others. The discourse was one of the most earnest and practical of the day, inculcating patience, charity and economy, especially the last. The people of Chicago must hereafter live plain and dress coarse.

Robert Collyer gathered a considerable audience on the ruins of his church. He stood upon a stone in front of the entrance, and his congregation stood in a semi-circle in front of him. His scriptural selection was the grand passage in Isaiah, 64 and 65. The congregation sang the 100th Psalm, "Before Jehovah's awful Throne," Mr. Collyer leading it. The sermon was an informal address without texts. It was delivered with great pathos, occasionally interrupted by the emotion of the speaker and the sobs of the auditors. He said that he had hoped to be able ere this to rise to some height of sentiment from which he could look down upon his great sorrow. He had not attained such a height as yet, but hoped at some future time to attain it.

He touched the calamity gently, and whenever he ventured too near it the tears fell in showers and the sobs increased in violence. He recounted the limited number of things left to be thankful for, friends saved, and the great lesson taught by this sad experience. The congregation must be kept together. As for himself, he would go back to the forge, if necessary. He could make as good horseshoes and nails as any man in Chicago. He should stay with his people. Any talk about his leaving he should consider at most an insult. After the service, the insurance upon the church was read; it was $105,000, of which $75,000 will be saved.

St. James Episcopal Church also met upon the ruins. The pastor officiated. This is one of the historical churches of Chicago. It has on a single Sunday given as high as thirty thousand dollars for benevolent purposes. The service was interesting, but the scene was very sad. A few came in their carriages, in which they had fled from the fire. They constituted their only wealth.

The First Universalist Church, the Rev. Mr. Ryder, met in the open air. The same mournful scenes were repeated. The out-door services, with their gloomy surroundings, were reminiscent of the worship of the early Christians in the Roman catacombs. It is thought that nearly all the churches burned will be rebuilt as elegantly as ever by the insurance, and outside assistance. The Baptists fear that they will be obliged to consolidate.

After the quiet and rest of the Sabbath, and with more cheerful financial prospects, the people of Chicago will commence the week with renewed hope and vigor. The city has never been so free from crime and disorder as at present.

Your correspondent was informed by Gen. Sheridan, to-day, that all the stories about incendiaries being hanged and shot were without a shadow of foundation. He had investigated every case reported, and found that all rested upon the most absurd and flimsy foundations.

The First National Bank will pay dollar for dollar to its depositors to-morrow. The other national banks will do the same before the close of the week.

Potter Palmer continues work on his hotel. The Sherman House will be rebuilt almost immediately. The First National Bank will be in its old building in forty days, roofing it at the second story.

CHICAGO RISING AGAIN.

[From the Journal of Saturday Evening.]

We learn that the entire Lake front, as far as Harmon court, has been taken by parties who have been burned out, and intend resuming business immediately.

Permits covering not over fifty feet, with the right of erecting temporary structures of not over one story, are issued by the authorities.

The work of cleaning away for the Chamber of Commerce is to be immediately commenced, and a structure erected equal in style and proportions to the former building.

Mr. Laflin has let the contract for eleven stores.

H. W. Hinsdale has contracted for one store, corner of River and Water streets, and one on the corner of Randolph and Dearborn Place.

The Fidelity Safe Deposit Company continue business, and will at once erect a building to inclose their vault.

J. Y. Scammon has already broken ground on his lot, immediately south of the late Terrace block, and will build immediately a frame block, 120x120 feet, of one-story stores or offices. There will be three of these stories. The first will be occupied by George C. Cook & Co., wholesale grocers, the second by Henderson & Co., boots and shoes, and the third by William H. King & Co. It is also intimated that Mr. Scammon will reopen the Marine Bank in the addition which he had begun to make to his late residence, and which was spared.

Hempstead & Armour will erect their three stores on Rives street, just as soon as the bricks cool.

The Commercial National Bank will rebuild immediately on their old site, on Dearborn, just north of Randolph street.

Ex-Mayor John B. Rice will put up a new block on the old site, on Dearborn street, immediately.

James Egan has made arrangements for a three-story brick on the north side of Madison street, two doors from Wells, and its erection in ten days is guaranteed.

CHICAGO, October 16.—There has been

WONDERFUL ACTIVITY

in the south division of the burnt district to-day. Thousands of men have been at work clearing away the debris and removing and putting up temporary buildings, etc. Every laboring man willing to work can find plenty to do at liberal wages. The action of the banks yesterday in unanimously resolving to open for business to-morrow, and to pay at once if called for every dollar due their depositors, and the promptness of the insurance companies in settling their losses has

INSPIRED RENEWED CONFIDENCE

Among our business men. All looks well for the future, so far as the future is within human control. There are many

SENSATIONAL AND EXAGGERATED REPORTS

Published through the press in other parts of the country, which have not the remotest foundation in truth. They were sent by special correspondence and not through the Associated press. One report is to the effect that the wooden pavements of this city were entirely consumed, and that they served largely toward feeding and extending the fire. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The wooden pavement all remain as laid down as firm as rocks and are scarcely scorched at all, and only in places where red brick and stone and iron fell upon them. They are at this moment nearly as good as ever, and are about the only thing that resisted successfully the fearful heat to which they were subjected. The reports as to

THE LOSS OF LIFE

Are greatly exaggerated. The number of dead bodies already discovered fall short of one hundred and twenty-five. A large number supposed lost are alive and well. This is true about Col. Stone and his wife, Miss Relgoom, Dr. Freer, David A. Gage, City Treasurer, and many others. There is an

ACTIVE FIGHT GOING ON IN THE BOARD OF TRADE

As to where it shall be located until their new edifice is rebuilt. It is now located in the west division, but a large number of the members favors its removal to Standard Hall, on Michigan avenue. This building is excellently adapted to the purpose, while the building now occupied is less convenient. A vote was taken by the Board to-day and a majority declared against removal, but it is claimed that the largest and most influential operators for its removal will probably result in a split in the Board, as the friends of the South Side have already organized and are ready to do business in Standard Hall.

LUNT, PRESTON AND KEON,

Private bankers, whose banking house was consumed, will commence business to-morrow. They are the agents of Jay Cooke & Co., in the negotiation of the Northern Pacific Railroad loans.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE,

The buildings of which were destroyed, resumed its course to-day in the City Hospital. The students who left the city are returning, and lectures will continue through the winter as usual.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SEMINARY

And the Professor's residence in this city are all safe, and the original securities are believed to be good. Mr. McCormick, though one of the heaviest losers by the fire, meets promptly his new contribution, and the balance of the endowment would have been completed by others but for the fire. Some help to save this institution would be thankfully received.

The paper rulers of this city, almost to a man, have been

THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT BY THE FIRE,

And nearly all have been rendered homeless. They therefore made an appeal to their brethren of the same craft throughout the country for aid. All contributions will be thankfully received, and faithfully distributed. They should be addressed to Charles H. Day, 256 West Wasington street, Chicago. William W. Wall is President.

THE HOUR OF SERIOUS SUFFERING PASSED.

CHICAGO, October 16.—The Relief Committee are doing their duty, and the hour for serious suffering is past. The contributions so liberally forwarded are faithfully distributed to the needy.

A LARGE NUMBER OF IMPOSTORS

were supplied with food and clothing at the start, but the relief organization is now so perfected that very little imposition can be practiced hereafter.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Col. Eastman, the postmaster, announces that the money order department of the Chicago postoffice is in operation, and is ready to pay all orders promptly. The postmaster in making deposits should remit National Bank drafts on New York, or send currency by registered letter.

THE POST OFFICE SAFE RECOVERED.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—A telegram was received at the Post Office Department to-day from the Postmaster at Chicago, stating that one of the Post office safes in that city had been reached and its contents found badly scorched. Thirty-five hundred dollars in money was recovered, and about $8,000 worth of postage stamps were in condition to be returned for exchange, although not fit to be used. The cashier's day-book and ledger were found to be in a condition to be used, but the cash-book was destroyed. The safe of the money-order department, and that of the stamped envelope clerk were yet in the ruins. The United States District Attorney of Chicago lost all his papers.

THANKS FROM CHICAGO.

The following telegram was received at eleven o'clock last night:

Hon. Jared M. Brush, Mayor:

In the name of the Chicago Aid and Relief Society we thank you for your generous contributions to our sufferers by fire. Your committee have been indefatigable in their efforts to serve us. God bless your noble people.

C. C. HOLDEN,

Of Committee on Distribution of Food, and President of Common Council.

THE WESTERN FIRES.

Great Desolation in Michigan.

The Burning Towns in Wisconsin.

The Loss of Life Very Heavy.

THE MICHIGAN FIRES.

WIDESPREAD DESOLATION IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, MICH., October 14.—The news which has been received to-day confirms the previous reports as to the widespread desolation inflicted by the fires in various parts of the State. From Port Huron to Point Aix Barques, the shore is almost deserted, the inhabitants being burned out and obliged to flee saving nothing.

The particulars of the

MANISTEE AND HOLLAND CONFLAGRATION

Also give a more disastrous aspect than the first reports.

All the energies of the people of this city are now directed to aiding the sufferers in our own State, and contributions of money, provisions and clothing are being made. The Detroit *Free Press* Company to-day sent to the committee a check for five hundred dollars, and the employees of the same contributed nearly one hundred dollars more. Senator Chandler and E. B. Ward each contributed $1,000, and the employees of the *Tribune* over $100. The Central Relief Committee sent a special agent to Manistee with $5,000 for supplies and $1,000 cash; also an agent to Lake Huron with clothing and supplies. The company have established a central depot for the reception of clothing, provisions, etc., and are receiving liberal contributions. Collections will be taken up in all the churches to-morrow in aid of the Michigan sufferers. In most of the cities throughout the State relief committees have been formed, and the good work is being pushed with energy and an immense sum of ready money must be raised to enable the destitute farmers and others to rebuild and purchase the necessary tools and stock. The following is received from the Grand Rapids, Michigan, Relief Committee.

GRAND RAPIDS, October 14.—The Manistee Relief Committee of Grand Rapids congratulate the noble people of Detroit for three car loads of contributions which arrived at Grand Haven this evening. Lansing also responds with a car load of flour and provisions. General Cutcheon, of Manistee, with his wife and children, have just arrived here. He is bereft of house, furniture, books, papers and every memento of his past life, and all the clothing left to him is that worn by himself and family. The great multitude at Manistee is in the same condition,

WITHOUT SHELTER, BEDDING, CLOTHING OR FOOD.

Mr. Cutcheon says there are 1,000 people who need immediate help. He wishes to say to the people of Michigan that when the people of Manistee heard of the Chicago calamity, they were in despair, but he has just heard of the generous response for Manistee and feels as if there was yet something to live for. He advises the people to send solid uncooked food, such as flour, meats and groceries; next send bedding for women and children to sleep upon; next send winter clothing for the women, who only

ESCAPED IN THEIR NIGHT CLOTHES WITH THEIR CHILDREN IN THEIR ARMS.

These want clothing. It must be remembered that Manistee is away from a farming community or from farmers' supplies. She is also without railroad communication, and consequently her case is not only a needy one, but is also perilous. Luckily a government vessel is at hand, with an able and brave sailor in charge, to convey contributions from Grand Haven. At Manistee there is an efficient committee organized, with Dr. Ellis at its head, a prudent and energetic man. At Grand Haven Hon. T. W. Ferry is in charge. The people of the State may rest assured that their contributions will be faithfully and judiciously applied. The railroads carry all the relief for Manistee free of expense. Consign every package to Senator Ferry, and mark "Manistee Relief, at Grand Haven." Everything will be packed securely in the warehouse until shipped. One thing more they want at Manistee is carpenter's tools. Every tool was destroyed. They have plenty of lumber, and with tools, nails and glass they can soon erect shanties. Send these. The insurance of Manistee was mostly on Chicago and Milwaukee Companies.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Subscriptions have been opened in this city for the sufferers by the fires in Michigan and Wisconsin. To-day $1,825 was forwarded to Governor Baldwin, of Michigan. The Anchor Life Insurance Company gives $500 to this charity.

PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, ME., October 14.—Two thousand dollars have been subscribed for the Winconsin and Michigan sufferers.

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE POPULATION LOSE THEIR LIVES.

CHICAGO, October 15.—The latest reports from the recent terrible fires in northwestern Wisconsin and Michigan represent the loss of life as being fearful. Some seven to eight hundred dead bodies have already been recovered, and it is believed that the number will reach fully one thousand, and the wounded fully two hundred. This comprises fully three-fourths of the population.

MILWAUKEE, October 15.—Later accounts from northern Wisconsin confirm all previous reports and rumors. The loss of life in the neighborhood of the burned village of Peshtigo will reach over 1,200, and fifteen per cent. of those injured cannot recover.

THE FIRE TORNADO

Was heard at a distance like the roaring of the sea. Balls of fire were soon observed to fall like meteors on different parts of the town, igniting whatever they touched. People rushed with their children in their arms for a place of safety, but the storm of fire was upon them and enveloped them in flame, smoke, burning sand and cinders, and those unable to reach the river were

SUFFOCATED AND ROASTED ALIVE.

This terrible scene happened on Sunday night, the 8th of October, already made famous by the Chicago horror. A member of the Relief Committee sent from Milwaukee with supplies says the only survivors were those who were fortunate to reach the water, many throwing themselves into the mill pond and clinging to floating logs. A number of these were drowned by being thrown from the logs by

MADDENED HORSES AND CATTLE

That rushed into the water. The fiery cyclone swept over a tract of country eight or ten miles wide. Every building, fence and all the timber were licked up clean by the tongue of fire. The town of Peshtigo numbered 2,000, one-third of whom perished in the fearful night. Reports from the east shore of Green Bay place the loss of life full as high as at Peshtigo. The same account states that the immediate wants of the people are supplied, but large amounts of provisions and clothing will be required for the coming winter. Mayor Ludington, of Milwaukee, has published the following

APPEAL FOR AID.

MILWAUKEE, October 14.—The calamity that has befallen our State and some of our neighboring States is truly appalling. Over 1,500 men, women and children have been burned to death in Wisconsin alone; their houses and farms are to a large extent destroyed, the very soil having been burned, and destroyed all their autumn and root crops. They are utterly destitute, and will require full support at least till another season. Seven counties in our own State are thus or in great part

UTTERLY DESOLATED.

Whole regions of country in western Michigan are in the same condition, and these fires are still raging and destroying. Milwaukee is doing all she can do. By her close neighborhood to Chicago she was enabled to send large quantities of supplies into that devastated city during the progress of the fire, feeding her firemen and exhausted citizens. A vast number of Chicago sufferers are now filling our houses and public buildings are being ministered to. We have supplied hundreds of tons of provisions and clothing and stoves and other needful articles to Chicago, to northern Wisconsin, and to western Michigan we are doing our best; out the amount of suffering in our own State is beyond our power alone to assuage. We appeal to the public for aid. We will be the dispenser of supplies to sufferers in Wisconsin and Western Michigan. We have made every necessary arrangement to accomplish these purposes with economy. All contributions in money should be sent to Alexander Mitchell, banker. All contributions of food, clothing, bedding and other necessary supplies may be directed to Harrison Ludington.

NINE VILLAGES ON THE LAKE COAST BURNED—THE INTERIOR NOT HEARD FROM.

The Detroit papers of the 12th contain particulars of the fires which prevailed in Michigan during last week. Passengers on the steamer Marine City, arrived at Detroit Thursday night, represented that nine villages on the coast had been burned, viz: New River, Huron City, Port Hope, Sand Beach, Center Harbor, Rock Falls, White Rock Falls, White Rock, Elm Creek and Forrestville, while nothing was known of many of the villages back from the coast. The only dock left between Richmondville and Point Aux Barques is that at White Rock. All along the coast there was such a dense smoke that it was impossible to see more than a few feet, and the eyes suffered severely from its effects. At Alpena it was necessary to light the lamps in the cabin, as the smoke caused a darkness as great as that of early evening.

At Forrester, where the Marine City stopped, one of the sufferers from the interior came on board in order to go as far as Lexington and procure provisions for his friends in the country. He had walked down to Forrester from a place six miles back of Richmondville where there were twenty-five families in one house, with only two days' provisions on hand, and he was the only man in the whole number who felt able to get as far as Forrester. The rest of the men were suffering from fire blindness, burns or exhaustion. The house in and about which they had gathered was the only one saved in that vicinity, and the two days' rations which they then had were all that they had been able to save from the fire.

THE WORST REPORTS CONFIRMED—OVER 1,000 PEOPLE PERISH.

Gov. Fairchild, in his proclamation to the people of Wisconsin, says: "The accounts of the appalling calamity which has fallen upon the east and west shores of Green Bay have not been exaggerated. The burned district comprises the counties of Oconto, Brown, Door and Kewaunee, and parts of Manitowoc and Outagamie. The great loss of life and property that resulted from the whirlwind of fire which swept over the country, making the roads and avenues of escape impassable with fallen timber and burned bridges. The previous long drouth had prepared everything for the flames. The loss of life has been very great. The first estimates were entirely inadequate, and even now it is feared that it is much greater than present accounts place it. It is known that at least one thousand persons have been either burned, drowned or smothered. Of these deaths six hundred or more were at Peshtigo and adjacent places, and the others in Door, Kewaunee and Brown counties. From the most reliable sources of information I learn that not less than 3,000 men, women and children have been rendered entirely destitute. Mothers are left with fatherless children, children are left homeless orphans." The Governor calls an extra session of the Legislature to provide assistance for the suffering.

THE BURNING OF PESHTIGO.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, writing from Menominee, on the 9th, describes the burning of the village of Peshtigo, by which 1,000 to 1,500 persons are out of homes and employment. The wind came from the southwest, and was heard coming an hour before it burst upon the town, and many were awakened from sleep with barely time to hasten to the river and sink themselves in the water to save their lives. The flames rolled mountains high and swept every building, stable and fence, and left a scene most horrible to behold. The whole town ran for the river, hanging on to logs and brooms, and had frequently to duck their heads to save their lives. As many as seventy-five are supposed to have been burnt to death. Some saved themselves by hiding in wells and burying themselves in the sand, and in one case five men perished by a log turning, when they all sank to rise no more. It was said in thirty minutes after the awful roaring was heard from the woods the whole town was in flames, as in Peshtigo no lumber was to be found to make coffins to bury the dead. One man was passing the benzine house with his family when it exploded, and his whole family was lost except himself.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

[From the Marinette and Peshtigo Eagle Extra.]

From the survivors we glean the following in reference to the scene in the village and in the farming region commonly known as the "Sugar Bush:" Sunday evening, after church, for about half an hour, a death-like stillness hung over the doomed town. The smoke from the fires in the region around was so thick as to be stifling, and hung like a funeral pall over everything, and all was enveloped in Egyptian darkness. Soon light puffs of air were felt; the horizon at the southeast, south and southwest began to be faintly illuminated; a perceptible trembling of the earth was felt, and a distant roar broke the awful stillness. People began to fear that some awful calamity was impending, but as yet no one even dreamed of the danger. The illumination soon became intensified into a fierce lurid glare; the roar deepened into a howl, as if all the demons from the internal pit had been let loose, when the advance gusts of wind from the main body of the tornado struck. Chimneys were blown down, houses were unroofed, and amid the confusion, terror and terrible apprehension of the moment, the fiery element in tremendous inrolling billows and masses of sheeted flame, enveloped the devoted village. The frenzy of despair seized on all hearts, strong men bowed like reeds before the fiery blast, women and children, like frightened spectres flitting through the awful gloom, were swept away like autumn leaves. Crowds rushed for the bridge, but the bridge, like all else, was receiving its baptism of fire. Hundreds crowded into the river; cattle plunged in with them, and being huddled together in the general confusion of the moment, many who had taken to the water to avoid the flames were drowned. A great many were on the blazing bridge when it fell. The debris from the burning town was hurled over and on the heads of those who were in the water, killing many and maiming others so that they gave up in despair and sank to a watery grave. In less than an hour from the time the tornado struck the town, the village of Peshtigo was annihilated! Full one hundred perished either in the flames or in the water, and all the property was wiped out of existence!

THE HAVOC IN THE SUGAR BUSH.

The "Sugar Bush" is divided into what is known as the Upper, Middle and Lower Bush. From what we can learn, and by gleaning our information from all possible sources, we are quite certain that over sixty were burned to death in the Upper Bush, about seventy-five in the Middle, and fully one hundred and twenty in the Lower Bush, miserably, terribly perished. Hundreds are maimed and helpless, many of them rendered cripples for life. Thus, in one short hour, whole townships were devastated by the fire fiend, nearly four hundred human beings were hurled into eternity by one of the most awful visitations ever known in the history of the world, and the wretched survivors left with nothing to subsist on but such supplies as are and may be contributed by the charities of the people. To the despairing cries for help, the people, having their sympathies fully aroused, have and are responding nobly. The whole country is a scene of devastation and ruin that no language can paint or tongue describe.

There is only one farm of any note in the entire bush that has escaped. This is the fine farm of Mr. Abraham Place, in the upper bush. He, having an immense clearing, and protected by the roads, was enabled to save his house, barn, and nearly all of his stock and supplies. His house has been an asylum for the suffering ones of that region, and he has rendered them all the assistance in his power.

Yesterday, Mulligan, having in his charge a gang of railroad employees, was engaged in gathering together the remains at Peshtigo and in the immediate vicinity, and identified all that it was possible to identify, and arranged the charred and blackened corpses for burial. He was assisted by his wife and several men, and his efforts have been noble and heroic. He deserves much credit for the good and efficient services he has rendered.

We are saved here at Marinette, as if by a miracle, and we say on our own responsibility, while not wishing nor desiring to draw any invidious distinctions, that but for the heroic, self-sacrificing, and discreet management of Mr. A. C. Brown, Marinette, and very likely Menominee, would now both be in ashes. Hon. I. Stephenson, Fred. Carney, A. C. Merryman, R. E. Stephenson, Charles Shields, Messrs. Gould, McGillis, the Wrights, Prescott, Holgate Brothers, McLennan, Cook, in short everybody exerted themselves to the utmost to stay the fire, and, by God's help, succeeded in saving the greater portion of Marinette.

Nearly all the buildings of any value in Menekaune were consumed in spite of the most despairing efforts, and we are safe in saying that had we been visited by such a tornado of wind and flame as our neighbors at Peshtigo, nothing could have been left of our town.

At Peshtigo and in the Sugar Bush all the cattle, sheep, swine and poultry are destroyed. Miles of country, where but a few days ago existed pleasant farms and an abundance of the necessaries of life, now lie devastated with not a living thing left.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the purest sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in market. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others.

NOTICE—

The Freehold Bank and Building Association of the City of Pittsburgh,

Will apply to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, at the Session of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two (1872), for a Supplement to their Charter allowing them Discounting and Banking Privileges. That their Capital shall be Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000), with the privilege of increasing the same to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($500,000), and their name and location the same as at present in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

NOTICE—

The Pittsburgh Life Insurance Co. of the City of Pittsburgh,

Will apply to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, at the Session of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two (1872), for a Supplement to their Charter allowing them Discounting and Banking Privileges. That their Capital shall be One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000), with the privilege of increasing the same to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000), and their name and location the same as at present in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

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ENGINEERS,
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Doeskins and Tricots,
IN BLACK AND COLORS, are recommended for their thorough manufacture and permanent lustre.
S. SLATER & SONS, Selling Agents,
115 and 117 Franklin Street, N. Y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE — LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JANE PORTER, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Allegheny county. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to me, and those having claims against the same will please present them to me for payment, or to S. B. W. GILL, my Attorney, 104 Fifth avenue.
CORNELI PORTER,
Executrix of Jane Porter, deceased.
August 2, 1871.

NOTICE — WHEREAS LETTERS OF Administration on the Estate of WM. LAMPE, deceased, late of Baldwin township, having been granted to the undersigned, all parties indebted to said estate and those having claims, will present them at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Carson street, East Birmingham, for settlement.
MARY LAMPE, Administratrix,
FRANK LAMPE, Administrator.
Pittsburgh, October 10, 1871.

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